

1-7-2014

Maine Hunting & Trapping: The Official 2013–14 State of Maine Hunting & Trapping Laws and Rules

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

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MAINE HUNTING & TRAPPING



**THE OFFICIAL 2013-14 STATE OF MAINE
HUNTING & TRAPPING LAWS AND RULES**

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES & WILDLIFE

*Season dates for hunting and trapping are revised annually.
Information appearing in this book may not be valid after July, 2014.*



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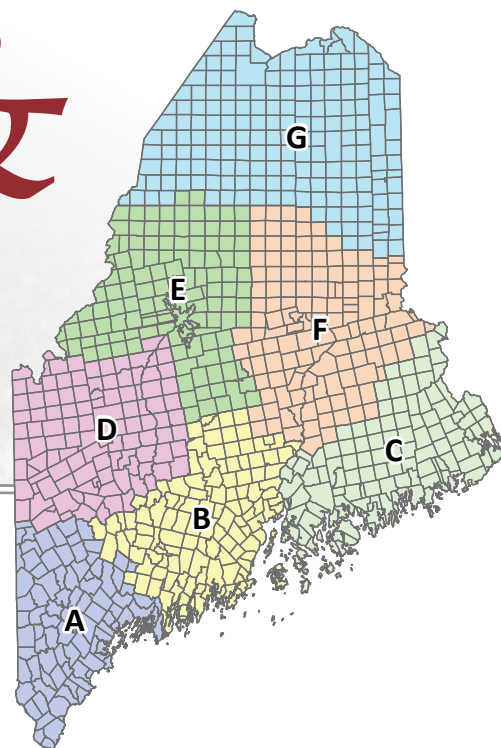


Lynx Protection Zone & Trap Restrictions

See page 43

MAINE HUNTING & TRAPPING

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Commissioner

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Deputy Commissioner

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NOTE! The State Police numbers may be used
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Comments and Complaints

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closest office (listed on this page), and talk to the appropriate staff member. Written comments should be mailed to:

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Augusta, ME 04333-0041

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MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Whether you hunt, or fish, watch wildlife, or do the other countless things there are to do in Maine's great outdoors, we want you to know that you're welcome here all the time. The Maine woods are full of adventure just waiting to happen and we're glad you're a part of it.

While you're enjoying the Maine outdoors, know that you're a part of a \$2.4 billion dollar economy that helps Maine keep up its outdoor heritage. From the sporting camps in the Maine wilderness to the retailers ready to outfit you for your adventure, the outdoor activities you participate in provide jobs and opportunity for thousands of people in our state and well beyond.

Recreational activities in our state depend on healthy lakes, rivers, and forests. By taking time to read through this handbook and learning the laws, you're preserving all that our great outdoors has to offer for generations to come.

Good luck, be safe, and enjoy the great State of Maine!

Paul R. LePage
Governor



MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER

The most important part of the hunt—any hunt—is the preparation that goes into it. In the months leading up to it we spend hours of time on gearing up for the hunt, and time with friends and family mapping out where and when we're going and just what we're going to do.

Part of that time involves reading this—making sure you know the rules and regulations of what you're hunting, and where you're going. For that I want to thank you. Even if you're an experienced hunter or trapper, by brushing up on the rules and regs you're keeping alive the traditions that make hunting in Maine such a unique experience. The dedicated staff of Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has worked hard to make sure you have a hunt that is unforgettable.

So thanks from all of us for purchasing a hunting or trapping license. By doing so you've not only insured yourself of having the opportunity to take a trophy deer or a wild turkey or a monster moose or a black bear—you've also guaranteed that same experience for future generations. Have a great time and be safe out there!

Chandler E. Woodcock
MDIF&W Commissioner





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All laws become effective October 9, 2013 unless otherwise specified

During the 1st Session of the 126th Maine Legislature, Governor Paul LePage signed several bills into law that promote recreational activities in Maine and will help to ensure our fish and wildlife resources remain viable in the future. Below is a summary of the enacted laws pertinent to the upcoming hunting and trapping seasons.

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 139

An Act To Exempt Persons Who Serve in the Armed Forces from the Requirement To Take a Hunter Safety Course To Obtain a Hunting License

This exempts members of the armed forces, on active duty, who are permanently stationed outside of the U.S. and home on leave from the hunter safety course, archery hunter education course and crossbow hunter education course requirements. They need to show proof at the time they apply for the license that their home state of record is Maine. The next time the member wants to buy a license, if they do not meet the conditions above they must take the safety course.

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 185

An Act To Exempt Members of the Penobscot Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and the Aroostook Band of Micmacs from the Special Training Requirements for Archery and Trapping (Effective May 31, 2013)

This exempts members of the above mentioned Tribe, Band and Nation from the special training requirements for, archery hunter, crossbow hunter, and trapper education requirements. A member of any of the tribes listed above will be able to acquire their complimentary archery, crossbow and trapping license without having previously held these licenses and without having to pass the associated education course.

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 213

An Act to Increase the Number of Permits Available for Junior Hunters (Effective October 9, 2013 the next antlerless deer lottery will be held in summer of 2014)

It directs the commissioner to adopt an antlerless deer permit system that may give special

consideration to junior hunters by granting at least 25% of the available antlerless deer permits in WMD's when the junior hunter applies for a permit in that district.

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 215

An Act To Amend the Laws Governing the Discharge of a Firearm or Crossbow Near a Dwelling or Building

This clarifies the original intent of the law by making it illegal to discharge an arrow from a bow or cause a projectile to pass as a result of a discharge from a firearm, crossbow or bow and arrow within 100 yards of a building or residential dwelling without permission from the landowner. The law also defines projectile as a bullet, pellet, shot, shell, ball, bolt or other object propelled or launched from a firearm, crossbow or bow and arrow.

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 226

An Act To Expand Moose Hunting Opportunities

Section 9 of the law guarantees a moose permit to any resident lottery applicant 70 years or older or will attain 70 years of age during the calendar year in which the resident is applying for the permit, who has accumulated at least 30 points in the lottery system and who applies for and is otherwise eligible to obtain the permit.

Section 9-A of the law will allow a person to decline a moose permit and continue to retain their points towards a future moose lottery when the permit is located in a road safety management district. For the 2014 moose hunting season the road safety management districts include: districts 22,23,25 and 26.

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 236

An Act To Expand Crossbow Hunting

- On September 9, 2013 the Department re-examined the portion of this crossbow law that applies to 70 years of age and older. It was not the intent of the Legislative Committee to repeal this portion of the law. A person 70 years of age and older **MAY** continue to hunt with a crossbow for any wild bird or wild animal during any open season on that bird or animal

New Laws continued on page 8

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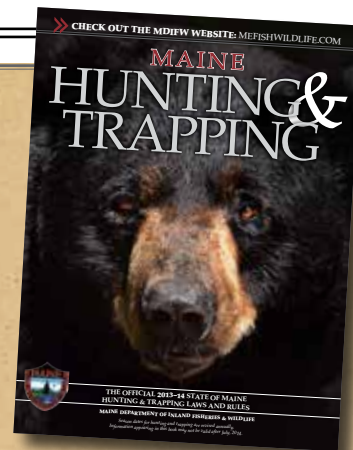
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About this Guide

This high-quality regulation guide is offered to you by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife through its unique partnership with J.F. Griffin Publishing, LLC.

J.F. Griffin is an award winning publishing house that specializes in producing state fish & wildlife regulation books. J.F. Griffin supports the MDIFW's staff in the design, layout and editing of the guides. They also manage the marketing and sales of advertising to appropriate businesses within the book.

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including deer during the expanded archery season, the "October" archery season and the muzzleloading season and wild turkey during the fall season. The crossbow hunting laws pertaining to licensed hunters 70 years of age and older were in place prior to the enactment of P.L. c. 236 and will continue to be honored.

- Although the law change appears to allow anyone to hunt with a crossbow for any wild bird or wild animal during any open season on that bird or animal while still following all the other laws pertinent to that species, **the following exceptions apply:**
- Licensed hunters age 10-69 **MAY NOT** hunt deer during the expanded archery, special October archery or muzzleloading seasons or hunt wild turkey during the fall with a crossbow.
- The law directs the commissioner to permit the use of a crossbow during the spring open wild turkey hunting season by rule. **PLEASE NOTE:** At the time of printing there were a number of wild turkey rules in the process. The final outcome of these will not be known until fall 2013. For the most current information on turkey hunting please visit IF&W's website: www.maine.gov/ifw/hunting_trapping/laws/

DISCLAIMER: Due to the conflict in the law the department has interpreted the meaning of this law to meet the IFW Committee's intent. Proposed corrections to the law will be put forth

in the 2nd session of the 126th.

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 280

An Act To Strengthen Maine's Wildlife Laws (Effective June 18, 2013)

This law addressed several changes and clarifications in wildlife laws that the Department brought forth which included:

- Changed the definition of migratory game bird by excluding doves which are also known as rock pigeons and excludes avocets, curlews, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet and yellowlegs.
- Expanded the commissioner's authority to regulate by rule the feeding of deer, bear, turkey and moose. The law prohibits feeding of deer or placing garbage or other attractants when the Department has reason to believe that it is causing a public safety hazard or may have a detrimental effect on the animal.
- It addressed conflicts between bear hunters hunting over bait and hunters using dogs. A person cannot within 50 yards of a bait site and without written permission from the land owner hunt, trap, molest or harass bear or release a dog or dogs to hunt bear or train dogs on bear. A person also cannot disturb the bait site or interfere with the bait site in any other way.
- Nonresidents cannot hunt bear with dogs unless they are now "in the presence of" a resident Maine guide. Previously they only had to hunt "with" the guide. "In the presence of" is defined in this law as visual and voice contact without the use of visual or audio enhancement devices, including but not limited to binoculars, citizen band radios or electronic communication systems.
- While in or traveling through unorganized territories ruffed grouse shall be labeled with the name of the person who harvested it and the date taken before the next calendar day begins.

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 322

An Act To Simplify and Encourage the Sale of Hunting and Fishing Licenses and Permits (Effective June 21, 2013)

This allows any Maine resident to transfer their antlerless deer permit to another Maine resident hunter or any nonresident to transfer their antlerless deer permit to another nonresident hunter. The transferee must write their name and address on the permit along with any other information the commissioner reasonably requests. The permit must be returned to the Department prior to the start of the firearms season on deer so the transfer can be documented. The permit must be in the possession of the transferee when the antlerless deer is taken.

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 333

An Act Regarding the Buying and Selling of Animal Parts

This does the following:

- If a person engages in activity that requires a hide dealer's license without that license the penalty has been increased to a Class D crime and a \$1,000 minimum fine for each day the law is violated.

This law clarifies language between two of Title 12's existing laws: Buying and Selling Wild Animals and Birds and the Hide Dealer's License requirement. It also adds language to the law on buying and selling wild animals and wild birds that prohibit the purchase, sale, offer for sale or barter of any physical part of a wild animal or wild bird, and it adds certain parts that may be purchased or sold, such as naturally shed deer or moose antlers and finished wildlife products, including but not limited to tanned animal hides, bear galls and taxidermy mounts. This does not further restrict the individual hunter or trapper from selling specific parts of legally hunted or trapped bear, moose or deer. **For more complete information please see Title 12 Section 11217- 2.**

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 372

An Act To Protect Maine's Loons by Banning Lead Sinkers and Jigs (Effective dates are specified below)

- Prohibits a person from using a lead sinker (defined as weighing one ounce or less or measuring 2 ½ inches or less in length) and continues to ban the sale of and offering for sale of lead sinkers. [Effective October 9, 2013]
- It also defines a bare lead jig as an unpainted lead jig that contains lead and weighs one ounce or less or measures 2 ½ inches or less in length. A bare lead jig meeting this definition may not be sold or offered for sale. [Effective date of 9-1-16]
- Prohibits a person from using a bare lead jig. [Effective date of 9-1-17]

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 382

An Act To Prohibit the Placement of Cameras and Electronic Surveillance Equipment on Private Property without the Written Permission of the Landowner

This law prohibits a person from placing a camera or electronic surveillance equipment that records any images or data if it is left unattended, outside on the private property of another, without written consent of the landowner. If a person has written permission from the landowner, the camera or equipment must be labeled with that person's name and contact information.

This law allows a landowner to remove or disable a camera or electronic surveillance equipment placed on the landowner's private property if written permission has not been granted and/or the equipment is not properly labeled. The exceptions to this law are using a camera to deter theft or vandalism of a vehicle when the vehicle is temporarily parked or when using implanted or attached electronic devices to I.D., monitor and track animals.

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 387

An Act To Expand Wild Turkey Hunting Opportunities

This law will allow a hunter to take two turkeys without having to pay an additional fee for the second turkey [effective 10-9-13] and decreases the permit fees so that residents and non-residents alike pay \$20 for a permit that



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covers both spring and fall turkey hunting [effective 1-1-14]. It will also reduce the fee to register a turkey from \$5 to \$2 [effective 10-9-13]. The legislature directed the Commissioner to adopt rules specific to wild turkey hunting. PLEASE NOTE: At the time of printing there were a number of wild turkey rules in the process. The final outcome of these will not be known until fall 2013. For the most current information on turkey hunting please visit IF&W's website www.mefishwildlife.com.

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 404

An Act To Amend the Laws Governing Complimentary Hunting, Trapping and Fishing Licenses for Disabled Veterans

This allows a resident disabled veteran of Maine, who has a service-connected disability of 50% or more to be issued, upon application, and after meeting certain criteria a complimentary license to fish, trap, or hunt (including all necessary permits and other permissions, and upon meeting special qualifications, a guides license).

PUBLIC LAW 2013 CHAPTER 408

An Act to Amend Certain Provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Laws

This bill encompasses changes or clarifications within Title 12 that the Department brings forth each year.

1. It allows a resident or member of the resident's family who is domiciled on land

MAINE OUTDOOR HERITAGE LOTTERY TICKET

The Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund (MOHF) has been helping to fund critical conservation and wildlife projects

throughout the state since it was created by the legislature in 1996, in response to a grassroots effort from environmental and sportsman's groups. Supported through proceeds from the Maine Outdoor Heritage Lottery Ticket, MOHF finds its funds lagging while grant proposals continue to pour in.

Please help us spread the word about our latest ticket, FAST CASH. The more tickets that are sold, the more projects can be funded!



2. It allows a resident who is in the military stationed outside of the State to get a trapping license for the cost of the license to the Department and allows the spouse and children of that resident in the military to get a reduced-fee trapping license.
3. It re-defines the law on driving deer to read: a person may not participate in a hunt for deer during which an organized or planned effort is made to drive deer. Four or more persons working together to move deer constitutes an organized or planned effort to drive deer.
4. A nonresident junior hunting license now includes all permits, stamps and other permissions needed to hunt at no additional cost just the same as resident junior hunters.

COYOTE WARS

A Deer Hunter's Guide to Hunting Coyotes

"Coyote Wars" is the book that every deer hunter in the northeast has been waiting to get their hands on. Author David Willette explains in detail each method of hunting coyotes; baiting coyotes, calling in coyotes, and chasing coyotes with dogs. "Coyote Wars" is loaded with stories from the experts who are on the coyote front. Coupled with dozens of graphic photos, the author gets his point across with enthusiasm and simplicity.

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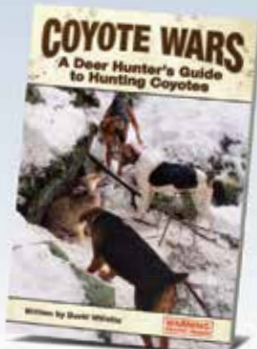
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WHO NEEDS A LICENSE?

Anyone 10 years of age and over must obtain a license to hunt wild birds or wild animals. Maine resident landowners, including immediate family members over 10 years of age, as long as their license to hunt has not been revoked or suspended, may hunt without a license, including archery, crossbow (see page 20) and muzzleloading (but must purchase all other permits) on land they own and reside provided the land exceeds 10 acres in size and is used exclusively for agricultural purposes.*

- Children under 10 years of age are not allowed to hunt.
- Hunters 10 years of age to 15 years of age must possess a junior license.
- Hunters 16 years of age and over must possess an adult license to hunt. (**Note:** A Junior License holder who turns 16 may hunt with that Junior License for the remainder of the year except on the Youth Waterfowl Day, the Youth Turkey Day, and the Youth Deer Day—see page 26 for more information.)
- A person may assist in a hunt without a license or permit for that activity as long as that person does not carry hunting equipment (means to kill) or engage in driving deer.

* **This does not apply to moose hunting. A license is required.**

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR OBTAINING A LICENSE?

Applicants for an adult hunting license must show proof of having previously held an adult license to hunt with firearms in any year beginning with 1976 or successful completion of an approved hunter safety course from this or any other state. Residents must provide proof of residency when applying for a license.

Convicted felons who have not been issued a permit to carry a firearm **cannot purchase or possess** a firearms hunting license in Maine (Title 15, sub-§393, sub-§§ 1 & 2).

To obtain an adult archery hunting license, you must show proof of having held an adult license to hunt with bow and arrow in any year after 1979 or successful completion of an archery education course.

Native Americans are exempt from safety course requirements for archery, crossbow and trapping.

A member of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty who is permanently stationed outside of the United States and home on leave is exempt from hunter, archery, and crossbow safety course requirements if that member shows proof at time of application for the license that the member's home state of record is Maine.

HOW ARE LICENSES OBTAINED?

Residents and Nonresidents may obtain hunting licenses from agents throughout the state (sporting good stores, many convenience stores, town clerks, and turnpike service centers) or from the Department office in Augusta. Nonresidents may also obtain them by mail from the Department office in Augusta.

(**Note:** Not all town clerks issue nonresident licenses.)

Licenses may also be purchased online at mefishwildlife.com. Agents are authorized to process applications online for moose and antlerless deer permits; they may charge a fee of \$2.00.

It is unlawful to obtain any license or permit through misstatement or misrepresentation or to possess any license or permit which has been altered, mutilated or tampered with in any manner.

OTHER HUNTING LICENSE PROVISIONS

- You are required to keep your hunting license and any necessary permits with you while hunting or transporting wild birds and wild animals and, if requested to do so, must show it to any warden, law enforcement officer, Department employee, guide or landowner upon whose land you are hunting.
- Any license issued by the Department must be signed prior to use.

Please Note: The Commissioner may revoke the license of any person convicted of violating the fish and wildlife laws, in addition to any penalty which may be imposed by a court of law. Some violations result in **mandatory revocation**. See page 15 for a list of violations.

ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERMITS REQUIRED?

There **are** certain permits required (in addition to the regular hunting license). See individual species pages for this permit information.

SPECIAL LICENSES

Special Privilege Licenses

- Anyone serving in the U.S. Armed Forces and permanently stationed at a military base in Maine (includes spouse and dependent children if they permanently reside with that person) may purchase a resident license to hunt, trap, or fish.
- Maine military personnel who are on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and permanently stationed outside Maine may purchase either a hunting, fishing, trapping or combination

hunting and fishing license for \$3.00*. Spouse and dependent children who reside with that person may obtain a combination license for \$20.00*, or a hunting, fishing or trapping license for \$10.00* upon proof that their home of record, as recorded in a service record, is Maine. (*Plus agent fee.)

- Any citizen of a foreign nation, under 21 years of age, who is living with a family in Maine in connection with any cultural or educational exchange program may purchase a resident license to hunt or fish.

Complimentary Licenses

- Veterans who are residents of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont who have a service-connected disability of 50% or more will be issued, upon application, a complimentary license to fish, trap, or hunt (including all necessary permits and other permissions and upon meeting qualifications, a guides license). These licenses may only be obtained from IF&W's main office in Augusta. Eff. 10/9/13
- Maine residents and nonresidents (if reciprocal privileges exist in their home state) who are suffering from the loss of, or loss of use of, both lower extremities, will be issued, upon application, a complimentary license to hunt or fish as well as an antlerless deer permit. These licenses may only be obtained from IF&W's main office in Augusta.
- The commissioner shall issue a hunting, archery, trapping and fishing license, including permits and other permissions needed to hunt, trap and fish, to a person, 10 years of age or older, who is an enrolled member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Aroostook Band of Micmacs that is valid for the life of that person without any charge or fee if the person presents certification from the respective reservation governor or the Aroostook Micmac Council stating that the person described is an enrolled member of a federally recognized nation, band or tribe listed in this subsection.
NOTE: Holders of disabled veteran licenses & Native American licenses are subject to rules governing a lottery or drawing system for issuing a particular permit.

DEFINITIONS

Resident means a citizen of the United States or an alien who has been domiciled in the State for one year who:

- if registered to vote, is registered in this State;
- if licensed to drive a motor vehicle, has made application for or possesses a motor vehicle operator's license issued by the State;
- if owning a motor vehicle located within the State, has registered each such vehicle in the State; and
- is in compliance with the state income tax laws.

A full-time student at a Maine college or university who satisfies above requirements.

Nonresident means a citizen of the United States who does not fall within the definition of ALIEN OR RESIDENT.

ALIEN means a person who is not a citizen of the United States.

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Other Licenses

(Available at the Augusta Office only.) For detailed information on the following licenses, contact the Department at (207) 287-3614.

- **Hide Dealers License:** See buying and selling wild animals and birds section on page 16.
- **Seasonal Hide Dealers License:** Required for any place of business that butchers wild animals and commercially sells or barter the heads or untanned hides of deer or moose that they have butchered.
- **Taxidermist License:** Allows a place of business to lawfully possess fish or wildlife for the sole purpose of preparing and mounting them and to also buy, sell or barter raw, untanned hides or heads of wild animals.
- **Guides License:** Required for anyone who receives any form of remuneration for their services in accompanying or assisting others while hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, snowmobiling, or camping at a primitive camping area.

APPRENTICE HUNTERS LICENSE

An apprentice hunting license is available for first time hunters 16 years of age or older. This license may only be held once and is intended to introduce a person to hunting for the first time. A person holding this license may not hunt other than in the presence of a supervising person at least 18 years of age who has held a valid Maine hunting license for the prior 5 consecutive years. The supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the holder of an apprentice license follows safe hunting protocol as well as all hunting laws. For more information contact IF&W at (207) 287-8000.

Apprentice Licenses

Resident Hunting	
(includes bear and turkey permits)	\$25
Resident Crossbow	\$25
Resident Archery	\$25
Nonresident Hunting.....	\$114
Nonresident Small Game.....	\$74
Nonresident Crossbow	\$55
Nonresident Archery	\$74

HARASSMENT OF HUNTERS & TRAPPERS

It is illegal for any person to willfully interfere with the lawful hunting and trapping of any wild animal or wild bird, including the willful disturbance of wild animals or wild birds with intent to interfere with their lawful taking. **(Note:** This law does not limit the ownership, use, access, or control of property rights otherwise provided by law.)

Fees listed do not include the \$2 agent fee. The commissioner may revoke all license and permits issued to any person who fails to pay the fees due and may recover fees associated with insufficient funds.

2013-14 LICENSE FEES

Unless otherwise noted, all licenses and permits expire on December 31 of the year issued.

MAINE RESIDENTS	Hunting (16 and older)	\$25.00
	Junior Hunting (10 to 15 years old)	\$7.00
	Small Game* Hunting (16 and older)	\$14.00
	Combination Hunting & Fishing (16 and older)	\$42.00
	Combination Fishing/Archery (16 and older)	\$42.00
	Serviceman (resident) Combination Hunting & Fishing	\$3.00
	Serviceman (dependent) Combination Hunting & Fishing	\$20.00
	Serviceman (dependent) Hunting	\$10.00
	Disabled War Veteran (resident)	FREE
	Archery Hunting (16 and older)	\$25.00
	Trapping (16 and older)	\$35.00
	Junior Trapping (10 to 15 years)	\$9.00
	Apprentice Hunting License (16 and older)	See info at left.
	Apprentice Trapping License (16 and older)	\$35.00
NON-RESIDENTS	Superpack	\$200.00
	Big Game Hunting (16 and older)	\$114.00
	Combination Hunting & Fishing (16 and older)	\$149.00
	Small Game* Hunting (16 and older)	\$74.00
	3-Day Small Game* Hunting (valid for 3 consecutive days)	\$49.00
	Junior Hunting (10 to 15 years)	\$34.00
	Archery Hunting (16 and older)	\$74.00
	Trapping (any age)	\$317.00
	Apprentice Hunting License (16 and older)	See info at left.
	Apprentice Trapping License (16 and older)	\$317.00
ALIEN	Big Game Hunting (16 and older)	\$139.00
	Combination Hunting & Fishing (16 and older)	\$190.00
	Small Game* Hunting (16 and older)	\$79.00
	Archery Hunting (16 and older)	\$84.00
	Junior Hunting (10 to 15 years)	\$34.00
OTHER FEES	Bear Permits	See page 30.
	Coyote Night Hunting Permit	\$4.00
	Crossbow Hunting (16 and older**)	Maine Resident \$25.00 Non-resident \$55.00 Alien \$79.00
	Deer, Moose, and Bear Registration	\$5.00
	Duplicate License	\$2.00
	Expanded Archery Permits (See page 23.)	Antlerless Deer \$12.00 Buck \$32.00
	Falconry	\$26.00
	Moose Permit	See page 26.
	Muzzleloading (10 and older)	Maine Resident \$13.00 Non-resident \$69.00 Alien \$79.00
	Pheasant (Cumberland and York Counties)	\$17.00
	State Migratory Waterfowl (16 and older)	\$7.50
	Outdoor Partners Program	\$15.00
	Taxidermist, Hide Dealer, and Guide Licenses	See info at left.
	Wild Turkey Permits	See pages 28-29.

* Small game license permits hunting of all legal species except deer, bear, moose, wild turkey, raccoon, and bobcat.

**A resident or nonresident 10 years of age or older and under 16 years of age may hunt with a crossbow if that person holds a valid junior hunting license.

Sensing danger, a massive buck raises his antlers in defiance...

STANDING GUARD

Mounted atop a handsome wooden base with rich walnut finish.

A remarkably lifelike, hand-painted sculpture of a world-class whitetail buck protecting his herd.

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LIFETIME LICENSE FEES

RESIDENTS	FISHING	HUNTING	ARCHERY	TRAPPING	COMBINATION OF ANY TWO*	COMBINATION OF ANY THREE*
5 years & under	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$250	\$400
6 – 15 years	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$500	\$800
65 years of age	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$80	\$110
66 years of age	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$64	\$94
67 years of age	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$48	\$78
68 years of age	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$32	\$52
69 years of age	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$16	\$26
70 and older	\$8.00 — Covers all authorities that you are qualified to receive, see below.					
NONRESIDENTS	FISHING	HUNTING	ARCHERY	TRAPPING	COMBINATION OF ANY TWO*	COMBINATION OF ANY THREE*
5 years & under	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$400	\$600
6 – 15 years	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$1,500	\$2,400

* hunting, fishing, archery

MAINE LIFETIME LICENSE Pass on a Maine tradition... and a gift that will last a lifetime.

Your investment in a lifetime license for yourself or as a gift, will allow the bearer to fish, trap, and/or hunt for their lifetime, regardless of where they will live in the future. The revenues generated by the sale of these licenses will be deposited in a special trust fund that will provide long-term financial support for Maine's fish and wildlife.

Applicants 70 years of age:

For a one-time fee of \$8.00, a senior lifetime license entitles the holder to all privileges they are qualified to receive including hunting, trapping, archery, and fishing. The license also includes the following: bear hunt, bear trap, muzzleload, migratory waterfowl, pheasant, spring and fall turkey, coyote night hunt, crossbow, and one expanded archery antlerless deer permit. (Must still apply for any-deer and moose permits each year when applications become available.)

SUPERPACK LICENSE

To be eligible for this license, the applicant must be a Maine resident. This license permits a person who has met the eligibility requirements for each license or permit to hunt and fish for all legal game and fish species subject to all the laws covering these activities: fishing, hunting, and archery. The Superpack license includes muzzleload, migratory waterfowl, pheasant, spring/fall turkey, bear, crossbow, coyote night hunt, and three expanded archery antlerless permits. The Superpack license also includes one free chance in the moose lottery and entry into a special category in the annual any-deer permit lottery.

NOTE: If you purchased a senior lifetime license before age 70, you do NOT have to pay the \$8.00 fee, and the permits listed above are included with your lifetime license anytime during the calendar year you turn 70 years of age.

Maine prides itself on our rich outdoor heritage.

For more information about the Lifetime License Program, please call (207) 287-8000.

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LICENSE REVOCATION INFORMATION

Hunters should be aware of the fact that a conviction for any hunting violation may result in the revocation of their hunting privileges.

Minimum Mandatory Ten Year Revocation of Hunting Licenses:

If a person is convicted of Assault While Hunting [17A MRSA §208(A)] and the offense occurred in the context of hunting activity, and if, through failure of the hunter to make proper target identification, the offense resulted in the death of another person.

Minimum Mandatory Five Year Revocation of Hunting Licenses:

- Shooting a domestic animal while hunting;
- Hunting under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
- Conviction of violation of 17A MRSA while on a hunting or fishing trip or in the pursuit of wild animals, birds or fish and when the wounding or killing of a human being has occurred.

Minimum Mandatory Three Year Revocation of ALL Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (DIF&W) Licenses:

- Disturbing traps.

Minimum Mandatory Two Year Revocation of ALL DIF&W Licenses:

Persons convicted of burglary or criminal trespass of a building located within any unorganized township; theft of any equipment used for hunting, fishing and trapping; or theft of any animal which has been obtained by hunting or trapping and which was in the possession or control of the person who hunted or trapped the animal.

Hunting Violations with a Minimum One Year License Revocation:

In addition, the Commissioner may suspend all other Department licenses held if a person is convicted of any of the following violations:

- Illegally hunting and/or possessing deer, bear, or moose during closed season.
- Night hunting.

- Discharging a firearm within 100 yards of a building or residential dwelling without permission of the owner, or in the owners absence, an adult occupant who dwells in that location.
- Illegally buying and/or selling deer, bear, moose or wild turkeys.
- Illegally hunting/possessing wild turkeys including using illegal methods to hunt wild turkeys.
- Hunting deer, bear, moose, or wild turkey after having killed one and/or exceeding the bag limit on deer, bear, moose or wild turkey.
- Hunting over another person's bear bait without written permission from that person.

In addition to penalties provided in Title 17, Section 2264-B, relating to littering, a person convicted of littering on a state owned wildlife management area or sanctuary as defined in Title 12 shall surrender their hunting and/or fishing licenses for a period of up to one year.



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Fishing Expert

Sunday hunting is illegal in Maine.

To hunt means to pursue, catch, take, kill or harvest wild birds and wild animals (*wild by nature, whether or not bred or reared in captivity including any physical part of that species of mammal or bird*) or attempt to catch, take, kill or harvest wild animals or wild birds.

Unlawful conduct: The hunting, possession, transporting of any species of wild animal or wild bird, or parts thereof, for which an open hunting season is not specifically provided, and except as provided in the fish and wildlife laws, is unlawful. It is also unlawful to take, possess or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird.

Buying and selling wild animals and wild birds: It is unlawful to buy or sell any wild bird, wild turkey, deer, bear or moose except:

- Plumage of legally taken wild birds (excluding migratory waterfowl) may be bought or sold as provided by Federal Law*

* The plumage of migratory waterfowl may only be bought or sold as provided by Federal Law

A person who has lawfully killed and registered a deer, bear or moose may (without a hide dealer's license) sell:

- The head, hide, antlers and feet of that deer
- The head, hide, antlers, feet and bones of that moose
- The head, hide, teeth, gallbladder and claws (not attached to the paws) of that bear

A person may buy the above listed items for their personal use, **except buying, bartering for or trading for bear gallbladders and raw antlers always requires a hide dealer's license.**

The **commercial** buying, selling, bartering and trading of any raw, untanned animal hides (including fur-bearing animals) or parts of wild animals and wild birds, not prohibited above, requires a hide dealer's license.

Any parts bought or sold may not be attached to wild animal or wild bird parts which are prohibited from being sold.

Bear gall bladders and raw, unfinished deer and moose antlers must be tagged or accompanied with documentation containing the name and address of the person who legally killed the animal.

A person may buy or sell naturally shed antlers of deer or moose without a hide dealer's license

A person may buy, sell, barter or trade legally obtained finished wildlife products, excluding federally protected wild animals and birds

Eff. 10/9/13. Please refer to www.mefishwildlife.com for latest changes to this license and the new reporting requirements.

Night hunting: Except as otherwise provided, wild birds and wild animals may not be hunted from ½ hour after sunset until ½ hour before

sunrise the following day. Exceptions: migratory bird, wild turkey, raccoon (see below), and coyote (see page 31).

Raccoon hunting: Raccoons may be hunted at night during the open season only when the hunter:

1. is accompanied by a dog;
2. uses an electric flashlight to locate raccoons that are treed, or held at bay by a dog or dogs, and;
3. uses a rifle or handgun of no greater power than one which uses .22 caliber long rifle ammunition; said rifle to be loaded only when being used to dispatch a raccoon that is treed or held at bay by dogs.

Disturbing Traps: Shooting an animal in a trap without permission is illegal.

Shooting within 100 yards of dwelling:

It is unlawful to discharge any firearm, including muzzleloading firearms, crossbow or bow and arrow or cause a projectile to pass as a result of that discharge within 100 yards of a building or residential dwelling without permission from the owner, or in the owners absence, an adult occupant who dwells in that location. Building means any residential, commercial, retail, educational, religious or farm structure that is designed to be occupied by people or domesticated animals or is being used to shelter machines or harvested crops. A projectile means a bullet, pellet, shot, shell, ball, bolt or other object propelled or launched from a firearm, crossbow or bow and arrow.

Shooting from a motor vehicle or motorboat or possessing a loaded firearm or crossbow in or on a motor vehicle:

It is unlawful to shoot while in or on a motor vehicle, motorboat, snowmobile or ATV or have a loaded firearm or crossbow while in or on a motor vehicle, trailer, or other type of vehicle being hauled by a motor vehicle except as specifically allowed.

- Persons who hold a valid Maine permit to carry a concealed weapon may carry a loaded pistol or revolver in a motor vehicle as prescribed by Title 25 sub 2001A (not to be used for hunting purposes).
- Paraplegics and single or double amputees of the legs may shoot from motor vehicles that are not in motion.
- Migratory waterfowl may be hunted from a motorboat in accordance with federal regulations.
- A person may shoot from a motorboat if that boat is not being propelled by the motor except as allowed in dispatching crippled waterfowl under power. The wanton waste law allows you to shoot cripples under power on those coastal waters and all waters of rivers and streams lying seaward of the first upstream bridge.

Note: A loaded clip may be carried in a motor vehicle, but it must not be inserted in, or attached to, a firearm; a crossbow may be carried as long it is not cocked and armed; a muzzleloading firearm is considered to be loaded only if charged with powder, lead and a primed ignition device or mechanism.

Possession of hunting equipment on Sunday:

Possession of hunting equipment in the fields and forests or on the waters or ice of this State on Sunday is prima facie evidence of a violation of §11205 (Sunday hunting) unless: the hunting equipment is carried, securely wrapped in a complete cover, fastened in a case, or carried in at least 2 separate pieces in such a manner that it cannot be fired unless the separate pieces are joined together. For the purpose of this paragraph, a clip, a magazine, or a cylinder of a firearm shall not be considered a piece of the firearm. Bows and arrows must be kept in a case or cover if broadheads or field points are kept attached to the arrows (10501 §9).

A person may possess hunting equipment on Sunday for legitimate activities such as target practice, sighting in rifles, etc.

For example, it is lawful for a person to possess a firearm for the purpose of target practice in a gravel pit that is located in a wooded area on a Sunday. A game warden may ask the person to explain the purpose of possessing the hunting equipment (the firearm). Once the warden's observations, and the explanation given by that person, indicate that they were in fact target practicing, and absent any further evidence of hunting on Sunday; then that will normally satisfy the game warden.

Shooting from or over a public paved way:

A person is guilty of hunting from or over a public paved way if that person shoots at any wild animal or wild bird from any public paved way or within 10 feet of the edge of the pavement of the public paved way or from within the right-of-way of any controlled access highway or discharges any firearm or crossbow over a public paved way (any road treated with bituminous or concrete material).

Airborne hunting: A person on the ground or airborne may not use aircraft to aid or assist in hunting big game (deer, bear, moose).

Shooting of domestic animals: It is unlawful for any person, while on a hunting trip, to negligently, carelessly, or willfully shoot and wound or kill any domestic animal or domestic bird.

Hunting under the influence: It is unlawful to hunt while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

Firearms on school property: Possession of a firearm or crossbow on public school property or discharging one within 500 feet of school property, except as used in supervised educational programs or by law enforcement officials, is a violation of Title 20-A Section 6552.

With more than 6,000 lakes and ponds, 3,000 miles of coastline, and 32,000 miles of rivers and streams, few states can match the magnitude of water that Maine has to offer. Which is why boating adds approximately \$150 million to the state's economy each year.

But with the scenic waterways comes a substantial number of boating accidents. **According to the U.S. Coast Guard, there are approximately 5,000 recreational boating accidents in the United States annually, resulting in more than 750 fatalities and 3,500 injuries.** Of the 750 deaths, on average over 500 include victims who drowned without wearing a life jacket.

At the Law Offices of Joe Bornstein, we see victims of boating accidents on a regular basis. That's why we want to help educate boaters on how to be safe when on the open water. Because when it comes to boating safety, a little education can be the difference between life and death.

- All Maine boats must carry a current registration sticker from the state.
- The age restriction for operating a personal watercraft, including a jet-ski, is 16. Boaters between the ages of 16-18 must either be accompanied by an adult or have completed an approved education course and carry proof of completion.
- Every boat should have one life jacket per passenger on board.
- Carry an emergency kit and cell phone, and be sure to tell someone where you are headed and when you expect to return.
- Slow down when near other boats, swimmers, and those enjoying the water. Your consideration will allow others to have fun and remain safe.
- Most boating accidents are alcohol-related. Like driving a car, it is illegal to operate a boat with a Blood Alcohol Content level over .08.
- Educate yourself on basic water safety and boating rules. The U.S. Coast Guard strongly recommends that all boat owners take an official boater education course.

By following a few simple safety tips, boaters can enjoy their time on Maine's waterways while ensuring safety for themselves and others. Because at the end of the day, knowing you had a safe and relaxing day out at sea is fun in itself, especially if you don't rock the boat.

For more information on boating safety tips please visit:
www.uscgboating.org

Maine Boating Safety Tips

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GENERAL

Legal methods

Wild animals and wild birds may be hunted only by the use of firearms (not larger than 10-gauge), hand-held bow and arrow, crossbow or by falconry. Deer and moose decoys are legal; laser sights (red dots or beam) for firearms and bows are legal. Electronic calling devices are currently legal for deer, bear, turkey, moose, and coyote hunting. Electronic calling devices are illegal for migratory game birds.

Shotgun to be plugged

It is unlawful to hunt any migratory game bird with a shotgun originally capable of holding more than 3 shells unless the magazine has been cut off, altered, or plugged with a one-piece filler (incapable of removal without disassembling the gun), so as to reduce the capacity of the gun to not more than 3 shells in the magazine and chamber combined.

Illegal Methods

It is illegal to shoot an animal restrained in another person's trap without their permission.

Drawlocks and set bows are illegal unless otherwise permitted for disabled hunters. Crossbows cannot be used to hunt wild turkeys in the fall season, or deer during the expanded archery, regular Oct. archery, or the muzzle-loading season. Please see exceptions and additional information related to crossbow hunting below under Crossbow Information.

FIREARMS LAWS

Legal firearms for hunting

Handguns, rifles, and shotguns not larger than 10-gauge are legal for hunting in Maine, except as follows:

Automatic firearm

(A firearm that continues to fire as long as the trigger is held back.)

It is unlawful to hunt with or possess for hunting any automatic firearm.

Auto-loading firearm

(A firearm which reloads itself after each shot and requires a separate trigger pull for each shot.)

It is unlawful to hunt with or possess for hunting any auto-loading firearm which has a magazine capacity of more than 5 cartridges (plus 1 in the chamber for a total of 6), unless the magazine has been permanently altered to contain not more than 5 cartridges. (**Note:** This provision does not apply to .22 caliber rimfire guns or to auto-loading pistols with barrel lengths of less than 8 inches.)

Illegal use of lights

From September 1 to December 15, it is unlawful to use artificial lights from ½ hour after sunset until ½ hour before sunrise to illuminate, jack, locate, attempt to locate or show up wild animals or wild birds except raccoons which may be hunted at night with electric flashlights during the open season (see page 16 for details).

New This Year: An exception to this may be made for agents appointed by the Commissioner to hunt coyotes at night during this period under policies established by the Department.

Illegal devices

It is unlawful to hunt with the use of (sell or offer for sale for the purpose of hunting) a set gun, or any poisonous or stupefying substance (except rodenticide for orchard mouse control and gas cartridges for woodchuck control).

Illegal devices for hunting

In addition to poisonous bolts or set guns, the following are illegal:

Silencer

It is unlawful to hunt with or possess for hunting any firearm fitted or contrived with any device for deadening the sound of the explosion.

Illegal cartridges

Cartridges which contain tracer bullets or explosive bullets may not be used for hunting.

Deer hunting

No firearm may be used which uses .17 or .22 caliber rimfire cartridges, except .22 magnum. No firearms of any kind may be carried while hunting deer with a bow and arrow during the special archery season on deer and the expanded archery season on deer, except that a person who also holds a license that allows hunting with firearms may carry a handgun but it cannot be used to shoot a deer or dispatch a wounded deer.

Moose hunting

It is illegal to use .17 or .22 caliber rimfire firearms or shotguns using shot loads.

Carrying concealed firearms

A permit is required to carry a concealed firearm in Maine, except that licensed hunters and trappers are exempt while engaged in these activities; the latter provision does not authorize the carrying of a concealed or loaded firearm in a motor vehicle. Some town offices or city halls issue these permits to residents. If not, contact Maine State Police. Nonresidents may obtain concealed weapons permits from the Maine State Police: (207) 624-7210.

Loaded firearms in motor vehicles

It is unlawful to have a loaded firearm or crossbow in or on a motor vehicle (including trailer, ATV, aircraft, snowmobile, or railway car). A loaded clip may be carried in a motor vehicle, but it must not be inserted in or attached to a firearm. Persons who hold a Maine concealed firearms permit may carry a loaded pistol or revolver in a motor vehicle. **Firearms may be transported in a motor vehicle without a concealed firearms permit provided they are (1) unloaded and in plain view, or (2) are unloaded and placed in a remote secure area (such as a locked trunk) away from the control of the occupants of the motor vehicle.** For purposes of this law, a muzzleloading firearm is considered to be loaded only if charged with powder, lead and a primed ignition device or mechanism. A crossbow is considered loaded if cocked and armed.

It is illegal to:

- Discharge a firearm, including muzzleloading firearms, crossbow or bow and arrow or cause a projectile to pass as a result of that discharge within 100 yards of a building or residential dwelling without the permission of the owner, or in the owner's absence, an adult occupant who dwells in that location. Building means any residential, commercial, retail, educational, religious or farm structure that is designed to be occupied by people or domesticated animals or is being used to shelter machines or harvested crops.
- Possess firearms or crossbows on public school property or discharge a firearm within 500 feet of school property.

TARGET IDENTIFICATION WHILE HUNTING

This is a summary of 12 MRSA §11222.

While hunting, a hunter may not shoot at a target without at that point in time being certain that it is the wild animal or wild bird sought.

A reasonable and prudent hunter:

- Bears the risk of loss of legitimate prey to avoid the risk of the destruction of human life; neither disregards the risk of causing the death of another human being nor fails to be aware of that risk as a consequence of misidentification; and never bases identification upon sound alone or even upon sound in combination with what appears to be an appendage of the wild animal or wild bird sought.
- Bases identification upon obtaining an essentially unobstructed view of the head and torso of the potential target.
- Recognizes that these sound and sight target-determining factors are affected by a number of other considerations, including, but not limited to the distance to the target, surrounding or intervening terrain and cover, lighting and weather conditions, the hunter's own ability to hear and see, the hunter's own experience and the proximity of other persons in the hunter's immediate vicinity.

ALWAYS SEEK PERMISSION

Always seek permission before engaging in any form of outdoor recreation on property that belongs to someone else. If you know you are welcome to use someone's land, don't abuse the privilege. If you don't know if you are welcome, find out. If the land is posted or you know you are not welcome, find another location. A hunting or trapping license does not give you the right — stated or implied — to go on another person's land against their wishes.

Other illegal areas

Firearms and crossbows may not be carried on game preserves. Firearms and crossbows must be in a case or stored in the trunk of a car when transported through Baxter State Park.

ARCHERY INFORMATION Seasons

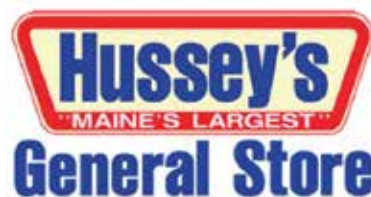
The regular archery license allows bow and arrow hunting for all legal game throughout the year (except deer during the muzzleloading season). An archery license is required to hunt during the regular archery deer season, the expanded archery deer season, and the fall wild turkey archery hunting season. In addition to the regular archery license, hunters participating in the expanded archery deer season (designated areas only) and the fall wild turkey season must purchase permits as follows: Multiple antlerless deer permits may be purchased for \$12 each and one buck permit for

\$32 for the expanded archery deer season. Wild Turkey permits may be purchased for a fee of \$20 for residents and non-residents (Eff. Jan. 1, 2014).

Complimentary archery license holders (Disabled Veteran, Native American) and junior hunting license holders may hunt with those licenses during the expanded archery deer season and the Fall wild turkey season. One expanded archery antlerless deer permit and available wild turkey permits are included with these licenses.

Applicants for the regular archery license must show proof of having successfully completed an archery hunter education course or of having held an adult archery license in any year after 1979. See exception for Native Americans on pg. 10.

Junior hunters (at least 10 years of age and under 16) who hold a valid Junior Hunting License are allowed to hunt with bow and arrow when accompanied by their parent or an adult 18 years of age or older (see page 26).



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- Hunter orange clothing is NOT required when hunting with bow and arrow. Anyone who hunts with a firearm or crossbow must wear hunter orange (see page 20).
- A handgun may be carried by licensed* hunters while bowhunting but may NOT be used to dispatch deer.
* License to hunt with firearms.
- Laws which allow you to hunt without a license on your own land under certain conditions apply to archery hunting (see below).
- Deer may be taken under the archery provisions only by means of hand-held bow **with a minimum draw weight of 35 pounds**, and broad-head arrow. Arrow heads (including expandable mechanical broadheads) must be at least 7/8 inch in width. **It is unlawful to use a set bow, or to use arrows with poisonous or explosive tips.** Until 1/1/2015 hunters 70 years of age or older may hunt any wild bird or wild animal with a crossbow.
- All deer killed by bow and arrow during the archery seasons must be inspected and registered at the first open deer registration station.
- It is legal to hunt until ½ hour after sunset during both archery deer seasons.
- In WMDs where no any-deer permits are issued, archers and junior hunters are restricted to bucks only during the archery season on deer. (Deer taken during the expanded archery deer season are by appropriate permit as described above.)

In addition, all other laws pertaining to deer hunting shall apply to archery hunting.

ATTENTION: NEW TRAIL/GAME CAMERAS LAW

People using trail and game cameras may not place a game camera upon the private land of another without written permission. All game cameras must be labeled with the person's name and contact information.

CROSSBOW INFORMATION

Crossbow Permit

To be eligible to purchase a crossbow hunting license, you must hold a valid license to hunt big game (either a big game hunting license or an archery license), and must submit proof of having successfully completed an archery hunting education course and a crossbow hunting course or satisfactory evidence of having previously held adult archery and crossbow hunting licenses in this state or any other state, province, or country, in any year after 1979. When proof or evidence cannot be provided, the applicant may substitute a signed affidavit. By Maine State Law, a crossbow is not considered a firearm.

A resident or nonresident 10 years of age or older and under 16 years of age may hunt with a crossbow if that person holds a valid junior hunting license (no crossbow license required). A person may hunt any wild bird or animal with a crossbow during any open season on that bird or animal while still following all the other laws pertinent to that species except that a licensed crossbow hunter 10-69 years of age **may not** hunt wild turkey during the fall turkey season or hunt deer during the expanded archery, special October archery or muzzleloader seasons.

Persons 70 years of age or older or persons who have a special handicap permit to use a crossbow may use a crossbow for any species in season with appropriate permits. For Native Americans, see pg. 10..

Conditions on the Use of Crossbows

Exceptions to crossbow hunting: Crossbows cannot be used to hunt wild turkeys in the fall season or deer during the expanded archery, regular October archery or the muzzleloading season (Eff. 10/9/2013).

The following conditions apply to the use of crossbows:

- Only crossbows with a shoulder-type stock may be used; hand-held pistol-type crossbows are prohibited;
- the draw weight may not be less than 100 pounds nor more than 200 pounds;
- arrowheads, including mechanical broadheads when open, must be at least 7/8 inch in width;
- arrows having explosive or poisonous tips are prohibited;
- crossbows must be equipped with a mechanical trigger safety device in working condition;
- crossbows equipped with scopes or sights may be used.

HUNTER ORANGE CLOTHING REQUIREMENTS

Articles of hunter orange clothing must be in good and serviceable condition and visible from all sides. A decal on an article of clothing that is otherwise solid-colored hunter orange does not disqualify that article of clothing from satisfying the requirements of this subsection. **Hunter orange** means a daylight fluorescent orange color with a dominant wave length between 595 and 605 nanometers, excitation purity not less than 85% and luminance factor of not less than 40%.

Waterfowl Hunters

Waterfowl Hunters: are not affected by the provisions below while hunting from a boat, blind, or in conjunction with waterfowl decoys.

Firearms Season on Deer

Anyone who hunts any species with a firearm or crossbow during any firearms season on deer (also on Youth Deer Day) must wear two articles of hunter orange clothing. One article must be a solid-colored hunter orange hat; the other must cover a major portion of the torso, such as a jacket, vest, coat or poncho and must be a minimum of 50% hunter orange in color (camouflage).

Archery Seasons on Deer

Hunter orange clothing is not required while hunting with a bow and arrow during the archery season.

Moose Hunting Season

Anyone who hunts any species with a firearm or crossbow in a Wildlife Management District that is open to moose hunting must wear one article of solid-colored hunter orange clothing (hat or clothing) except in the WMDs (15, 16, 22, 23, 25 & 26) open during deer season and WMDs (1-5, 7, 8, 19) open in November, where two pieces must be worn. All laws pertaining to deer hunting apply to Moose hunters during these seasons.

Muzzleloading Season on Deer

The hunter orange clothing requirements listed above under the firearms hunting season on deer apply.

Bear and Bird Hunters

When hunting bears and birds, hunter orange clothing is **only** required when hunting during the firearms hunting season on deer, the muzzleloading season on deer, or within an open moose hunting district during moose hunting season.

OUTDOOR SAFETY COURSES

Do you need to take an outdoor safety course to obtain your license for firearms, archery, crossbow, or trapping?

Maine law requires completion to obtain your adult license unless you have previously done so or have held an adult license.

These courses are made available in your area by **volunteer instructors** certified by the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife. Pre-registration is requested and/or required. Courses will include 6 to 12 hours of instruction dependent on the subject. Sponsors include school districts, sports clubs, civic groups, and others. Courses will be scheduled based on instructor availability.

For information on becoming a Volunteer Instructor, contact your local Regional Safety Coordinator or the Recreational Safety Division Office at (207) 287-5220.

For course listings visit our web site at mefishwildlife.com

Recreational Safety Division

- Mailing Address: 284 State Street, Station 41, Augusta Maine 04333
- Office Address: 8 Federal Street, Augusta Maine 04330
- Michael Sawyer, Recreational Safety & Vehicle Coordinator
(207) 287-5222, (207) 557-0553 (cell)
- Brenda Chaplin, Secretary, (207) 287-5220

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Androscoggin (Assist)

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REPORTING ACCIDENTS & AIDING VICTIMS

Any person who knows or has reason to believe that they have inflicted injury to another person by the use of firearms or bow and arrow is required to make themselves known to the victim and render such first aid and assistance as they are capable of under the circumstances. The incident must be reported by the quickest means, to a game warden or other law enforcement officer.

WASTE OF GAME

A person may not waste a wild bird or wild animal that has been wounded or killed while hunting. For purposes of this section "waste" means to intentionally leave a wounded or killed animal in the field or forest without making a reasonable effort to retrieve and render it for consumption or use. This law does not apply to coyotes.

Hunting of **antlered** deer is legal throughout the State during any open deer hunting season.

Hunting of **antlerless** deer (having antlers less than 3 inches in length measured from the skull) is prohibited except by special permit during both the firearms season and the muzzleloading season.

In WMDs where no any-deer permits are issued, archers and junior hunters are also restricted to bucks only.

Multiple deer may be taken during the expanded archery season, and one may be taken during any one of the remaining seasons (with appropriate licenses or permits).

DEER HUNTING PROHIBITIONS

- Baiting deer by placing salt or any other bait or food to entice deer or hunting from an observation stand or blind overlooking salt, grain, fruit, nuts or other foods known to be attractive to deer, during any open hunting season on deer is prohibited. (Does not apply to hunting from an observation stand or blind overlooking: standing crops; foods that have been left as a result of normal agricultural operations or as a result of natural occurrence; or bear bait that has been placed at a bear hunting stand or blind in accordance with bear baiting laws.)

- Deer may not be hunted with the use of dogs, artificial lights, snares, traps, set guns or any firearm using .22 caliber rimfire cartridges, except that .22 caliber rimfire magnum cartridges are permitted. Deer decoys are legal.
- A person may not participate in a hunt for deer during which an organized or planned effort is made to drive deer. Four or more persons working together to move deer constitutes an organized or plan effort to drive deer.
- It is unlawful to hunt deer after having killed or registered one during the open season of that calendar year (except for participants in the expanded archery season on deer — see page 24, or by individuals in possession of a valid bonus antlerless deer permit or superpack antlerless deer permit).
- Gift deer may not be possessed unless clearly labeled with the name and address of the person who registered the animal, and the year it was registered.
- For information on buying, selling or bartering animals, see page 16.

THE FOLLOWING AREAS ARE CLOSED TO DEER HUNTING:

- Mt. Desert Island in Hancock County;
- Cross and Scotch Islands, located in Washington County;
- The town of Isle au Haut and islands within that town, located in Knox County; and

- In wildlife sanctuaries. See exceptions below.

The following areas are open to deer hunting but with these special restrictions:

Frenchboro: On the island of Frenchboro it is lawful to hunt deer with shotgun only during the firearms season on deer.

Islesboro: In the town of Islesboro, Waldo County, it is lawful to hunt deer with bow and arrow only during the archery, expanded archery, or firearm season on deer.

Southport: In the town of Southport, Lincoln County, and on all islands within its confines, it is lawful to hunt deer with shotguns only, during the firearms season on deer.

Beauchamp Point Sanctuary: In Camden and Rockport, Knox County, is open to archery hunting for deer during any open hunting season that allows archery equipment to be used to hunt deer. Prout's Neck; Richmond's Island; Cape Elizabeth Sanctuary: Approximately 1,600 acres of this sanctuary is open to deer hunting with bow and arrow only during the archery seasons and the firearms season on deer.
(Note: Landowner permission required.)

Cranberry Isles: In the town of Cranberry Isles, Hancock County, it is lawful to hunt deer



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with bow and arrow only during the archery and firearms seasons on deer or with shotgun during the firearm season on deer.

Municipal Ordinances: Several Maine cities and towns have adopted local ordinances which restrict or prohibit the discharge of certain projectiles (e.g., arrows, bullets). Prior to hunting near thickly settled communities, hunters should check with local authorities regarding such ordinances.

Towns may regulate the discharge of firearms as provided by Title 30-A however they cannot regulate archery or charge fees to hunt, fish or trap.

DEER PERMITS & LICENSES

Muzzleloader Deer Season

- A muzzleloading license, in addition to a valid adult or junior big game hunting license that allows the use of firearms, is required to hunt deer with muzzleloading rifles during this season.
- Hunter orange clothing is required during this season (see page 20).
- Hunting hours are from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
- Except as specified, all other laws relating to the taking of deer with firearms shall apply to the taking of deer with muzzleloading firearms.
- **Only muzzleloading firearms that are 40 caliber or greater and capable of firing only a single charge and crossbows by persons 70 years of age or older may be used to**

hunt deer during this season. Muzzleloading firearm means a firearm that is capable of being loaded only through the muzzle; is ignited by a matchlock, wheel lock, flintlock, or caplock, including an in-line caplock or shotgun or rifle primer mechanism; has a rifled or smooth-bored barrel capable of firing only a single charge; propels a ball, bullet, or charge of shot; and may have any type of sights, including scopes (§10001 42-A and §11404).

Muzzleloading License: Required for hunters 10 years of age or older prior to hunting deer during the muzzleloading deer season. (See page 24.) The muzzleloading permit is included in the resident junior license but not the non-resident junior license. Eff. 10/9/13, the non-resident junior hunting license will include the muzzleloading permit.

Expanded Archery Permit

Restricted to designated areas (contact the Department for maps of areas). Archery hunting only. Hunters who have a valid archery license will be able to purchase multiple antlerless deer permits for \$12.00 each, and one buck permit for \$32.00 (plus agent fee). (Junior hunters 10 years of age or older and under 16 years of age may hunt during this season with their junior hunting license but must purchase the expanded archery permits.) Limit: One buck and/or multiple antlerless deer (with appropriate

expanded archery permits). Deer must be legally transported and registered as required for other deer seasons. All other archery deer hunting laws apply. The resident junior hunting license includes one expanded archery antlerless permit.

Antlerless Deer Permit

Hunting of antlerless deer during the firearms season and muzzleloading season is restricted to those hunters who possess a valid any-deer permit, bonus antlerless deer permit, or superpack antlerless deer permit. Antlerless deer may be taken by hunters during the expanded (September – December) and regular (October) archery seasons. **Archers may not take antlerless deer in WMDs where any-deer permits are not issued.** Applications are available mid-June.

In several WMDs, there may be more any-deer permits available than applicants. Unclaimed bonus antlerless deer permits will be allocated in a chance drawing until all permits in that district have been issued. Application deadline: To be Announced

Maine's antlerless deer (firearms) hunt is a "permit only" hunt. Information on this hunt is contained in a separate publication. Contact the Department at (207) 287-8000 for more information or visit our web site at mefishwildlife.com



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BIG BUCK CLUB

Maine has a club for deer hunters called "The Biggest Bucks in Maine Club," which is sponsored by:

The Maine Sportsman
183 State St., Suite 101
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To qualify, the minimum dressed weight (without heart, lungs, and liver) must be 200 pounds. Application blanks are available from Department wardens and biologists or by calling The Maine Sportsman at (207) 622-4242.

YOUTH DEER DAY

Youth 10 years of age and under 16 years of age may take an antlerless deer only in those WMDs where Any-Deer permits were issued. All other WMDs are bucks only. Limit is one deer per year unless they receive a bonus antlerless deer permit or participate in the expanded archery season (with appropriate licenses or permits). See page 26 for complete information/restrictions.

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2013 DEER SEASONS & BAG LIMITS

SEASONS	DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Expanded Archery (limited area/ permit required)	Sept 7 – Dec 14	Only 1 may be taken annually. Exception: Additional deer may be taken by participants in the Expanded Archery Season within the expanded archery zones or by anyone possessing a bonus antlerless deer permit or superpack antlerless deer permit.	
Regular Archery (Statewide)	Oct 3 – Nov 1		
Firearms (allows use of bow and arrow, crossbows*, firearms, or muzzleloaders)	Maine Residents Only: Nov 2		
	All Hunters: Nov 4 – Nov 30		
Youth Deer Hunting Day	Oct 26		
Muzzleloader	Week 1: All Wildlife Management Districts (WMDs) Dec 2 – Dec 7		
	Week 2: WMDs 12, 13, 15–18, 20–26, 29 Dec 9 – Dec 14		

All dates are inclusive except that hunting is prohibited on Sunday.

See page 20 for information on the use of crossbows.

OBSERVATION STANDS

(10652, Subsection 1-B-1, 2) It is unlawful to insert any metallic or ceramic object into a tree on land of another for the purpose of erecting a ladder or observation stand, unless you have permission from the landowner. You must obtain verbal or written permission of the landowner (or representative) to erect and use a portable or permanent ladder or observation stand and the ladder or observation stand must be plainly labeled with a 2-inch by 4-inch tag identifying the name and address of the person or persons authorized by the landowner to use the observation stand or ladder. (Exception: Portable ladders or observation stands used on land within the jurisdiction of the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission and attended by the person who owns the ladder or observation stand shall not require landowner permission or labelling, but permanent ones do. (**Note:** For additional information on the use of private property, see page 35.) Observation stands do not include portable blinds utilized at ground level that remain in the physical possession of the hunter.

REGULATIONS ON FEEDING DEER

The Commissioner can stop anyone from feeding deer when it is deemed to be a public safety hazard or detrimental to the deer population.

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CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE Transportation of Certain Wildlife Into Maine From Outside of the State

Chronic Wasting Disease or CWD is a fatal brain disease of white-tailed deer, mule deer, caribou, moose and elk. It occurs in numerous western states and Canadian Provinces as well as Virginia, New York State and Pennsylvania. Where it is established, CWD can be very destructive to local deer, caribou, moose and elk herds, as well as to the hunting economies these populations support. Although there is no known link between CWD and any human disease, health officials advise against consuming meat from CWD-infected deer. The CWD disease agent, a type of protein, accumulates in certain high-risk tissues in a sick deer, caribou, moose or elk's body. These include: the brain, spinal cord, spleen, lymph nodes, tonsils, eyes, saliva, urine, and feces. Deer meat is not known to harbor the disease agent, unless it is contaminated by other high-risk tissues.

In Maine, we have been monitoring for the presence of CWD in wild and captive deer since 1999. To date, no CWD diseased animals have been detected. To keep Maine free of CWD, the Department of Agriculture (captive deer and elk) and the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (white-tailed deer) are actively working to prevent the introduction of CWD. Here's how hunters can help:

Urine-based Deer Lures

At this time, we do not know whether any captive/farmed deer or elk used by the lure industry have ever contracted CWD. To date, urine-based deer lures are not being checked for the presence of CWD proteins. Until more is known about whether commercial deer lures pose a risk of spreading CWD, we recommend that hunters use caution in spreading urine-based lures in the environment, and avoid placing the lures on their clothing or skin. Avoid placing deer lures on the ground or on vegetation where deer can reach them. Deer lures can be safely placed above deer height, allowing air circulation to disperse the scent.

DEPARTMENT CHECK STATIONS

Our wildlife biologists collect information that is valuable in determining regional deer herd productivity and condition and figuring sex and age ratios. You will receive facts and figures from last year's season, and the information you provide will be a basis for management decisions to be made next year. We would appreciate your participation whether you are successful or not.

It is illegal for individuals to bring into Maine cervid carcasses or parts, except that the following carcass parts may be imported and possessed:

- boned-out meat;
- hardened antlers;
- skull caps that have been cleaned free of brain and other tissues;
- capes and hides with no skull attached;
- teeth, and
- finished taxidermy mounts.

Note: Cervid carcasses or parts from New Hampshire and provinces of New Brunswick, Labrador, Newfoundland, and Quebec are exempt from this transportation restriction.

This transportation restriction applies to both any cervid wild by nature and to any cervid killed in a commercial hunting preserve, that are taken in any state, province, or country outside of Maine. Any person who imports into Maine any cervid carcass or parts described above and is notified that the animal has tested positive for CWD must report the test results to the Department within 72 hours of receiving notification.

It is legal for individuals to transport *through* the state of Maine cervid carcasses or parts destined for other states, provinces, and countries. Such transportation is to occur without undue delay and using the most reasonably direct route through Maine to the final destination for the cervid carcass or parts and in a manner that is both leak-proof and that prevents their exposure to the environment.

More detailed information about CWD can be found on the Department web site: mefishwildlife.com, or contact us at (207) 287-8000.

CAUTION ON LIVER & KIDNEY CONSUMPTION

The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that the liver and kidneys of moose not be eaten because of possible contamination with the heavy metal cadmium. Also, recent studies have shown smaller amounts of cadmium in liver tissues from Maine deer, and deer, elk and antelope from other States. Maine health officials recommend that deer liver consumption be limited to 0.8 pounds in one sitting and 1 to 1½ pounds per week. Human symptoms of acute cadmium poisoning include severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, muscle cramps and salivation. There is no known health risk from eating moose meat or deer meat.

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2013 MOOSE PERMIT HUNT SEASONS & BAG LIMITS

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT	DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
1-6, 11, 19	Sept 23 – Sept 28	One moose per year, by either permittee or subpermittee	
1-14, 17-19, 27, 28	Oct 14 – Oct 19		
1-5, 7, 8, 19	Nov 4 – Nov 9		
15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 26	Nov 4 – Nov 30		
15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 26 Maine Resident Permit Holders Only	Nov 2		

MOOSE HUNTING PERMIT

Maine's moose hunt is a "permit only" hunt. Information on this hunt is contained in a separate publication. 4,110 permits were issued for the 2013 moose hunt. Each permittee may select a subpermittee to hunt with them. Applications are available by January 31. A person selected to receive a moose permit may not then purchase an apprentice license to satisfy the licensing requirement. Contact the Department at (207) 287-8000 for more information or visit our web site at mefishwildlife.com.

All dates are inclusive except that hunting is prohibited on Sunday.
See page 20 for information on the use of crossbows.

JUNIOR HUNTERS

HUNTING PROHIBITED

Children under 10 years of age are not allowed to hunt.

JUNIOR HUNTING LICENSE

Children at least 10 years of age and under 16 years of age must have a junior hunting license to hunt.

HUNTERS TO BE ACCOMPANIED

Junior hunters (10 years of age or older and under 16) may hunt with firearms ONLY in the presence of their parent or guardian or an adult who is at least 18 years of age. The person who accompanies a youth hunter is responsible for any violations committed by that hunter. **Any person who accompanies a junior hunter, other than the parent or guardian, must either possess a valid Maine hunting license or have successfully completed a hunter education course.** That presence must be unaided by visual or audio enhancement devices, including binoculars and citizen band radios.

A junior hunter who turns 16 years of age may continue hunting for that year with the junior license (see NOTE on page 10), but must

complete the appropriate safety course prior to hunting without adult supervision. A junior hunter who turns 16 and continues hunting with a junior license must purchase waterfowl (Federal and State) and a pheasant permit.

The Resident Junior Hunting License includes all hunting permits including muzzleloading, spring and fall turkey, bear, coyote night hunt and one expanded archery antlerless permit.

Note: Nonresident junior hunters still must pay for all above permits, until 10/9/13, at which time they will be included in junior hunter license.

ARCHERY HUNTING

A Junior hunting license holder may hunt with bow and arrow when accompanied by an adult 18 years of age or older.

Juniors hunting during the expanded archery season must purchase the expanded archery permits.

Note: A resident junior hunting license includes one expanded archery antlerless permit.

CROSSBOW HUNTING

A resident or nonresident 10 years of age or older and under 16 years of age may hunt with



MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE CONSIDERED MIGRATORY GAMEBIRDS

Anatidae or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans; Rallidae or rails, including coots, sora, and other rails; scolopacidae, snipe, or woodcock.

MIGRATORY WATERFOWL PERMIT

Required for hunters 16 years of age or older to hunt waterfowl. (Federal stamp also required.) A Migratory Waterfowl permit is **not** required to hunt woodcock, snipe, rails, or crow.

2013–14 MIGRATORY GAME BIRD SEASONS & BAG LIMITS

Migratory bird hunting regulations are set according to federal frameworks and are located in a separate publication—the *Migratory Game Bird Schedule*—published in September.



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a crossbow if that person holds a valid junior hunting license (no crossbow license required). See page 20 for additional crossbow information

YOUTH DEER HUNTING DAY

Junior hunters (10 years of age or older and under 16) who hold a valid junior hunting license are allowed to take one deer of either sex (except in WMDs where no antlerless deer permits are issued; youth hunters are restricted to bucks only), with either a firearm, crossbow, or bow and arrow on the youth deer hunting day. If they shoot a deer on the youth deer hunting day, they are prohibited from taking any additional deer, unless they have been awarded a bonus antlerless-deer permit or participate in the expanded archery season (designated areas only) with appropriate expanded archery permits. **The parent, guardian, or qualified adult shall not possess a firearm while accompanying a participating youth hunter.** All laws pertaining to hunting during the open firearms season on deer apply on the youth deer day.

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Please note: at the time of printing there were a number of wild turkey rules in process. The final outcome of these will not be known until Fall 2013. Please refer to IFW's web site at www.mefishwildlife.com for the most up to date rules.

Anyone who possesses an archery license or a big game hunting license may obtain a combination Spring & Fall Wild Turkey permit.

LANDOWNERS

The following laws and regulations are specific to spring and fall wild turkey hunting seasons. Hunters must also comply with all other applicable fish and wildlife laws.

Any private landowner is eligible to hunt wild turkeys on their own land without a turkey hunting permit if:

1. That person owns a particular piece of land that is 25 or more contiguous acres in size and is located within the turkey hunting zone designated for the season that they wish to hunt;
2. That person is permanently domiciled on that land;
3. The land is managed for the raising and selling of dairy cattle, dairy products, or beef cattle; and
4. The land is open to hunting including hunting by permission only. Any family member permanently domiciled on that land is also eligible to hunt wild turkeys on that land without a permit. (Family member means any family member of legal hunting age, including spouse, grandchildren, etc. who resides on the property). A landowner must provide proof of eligibility if requested by an agent of the commissioner. All other standard reporting and tagging procedures are required. Turkey may be taken during any open week of the season.
5. Landowners are allowed a bag limit of 2 turkeys in the spring season and 2 turkeys in the fall season. Please check the WMD in which you are hunting as some are closed, some are open with a bag limit of one turkey, and some are open with a bag limit of two turkeys.

WILD TURKEY TO BE TAGGED

Any person killing a wild turkey shall immediately securely attach to its leg, plainly visible, a tag bearing his/her full name, address and license number. Gift turkey are to be labeled with the name and address of the person who registered it and the year the turkey was registered.

WILD TURKEY TRANSPORTATION

Any wild turkey being moved or transported in any manner must have a tag securely attached, and it must be accompanied by the person who killed it. Unless the wild turkey has been legally registered, no person shall keep a wild turkey at his/her home or at any place of storage (except at the official registration station or at the office of a Maine Game Warden) for more than eighteen (18) hours without first notifying a game warden.

WILD TURKEY REGISTRATION

All wild turkeys taken by hunters shall be presented for registration within 18 hours at one of the registration stations established for that purpose. The entire turkey, except the viscera, shall be presented. The fee to register a wild turkey is \$5.00 until 10/8/13 and Eff. 10/9/2013, the fee to register a wild turkey is \$2.00. All radio transmitters, leg bands and wing tags must be submitted to the Department at the time of registration.

WILD TURKEY HUNTING PROHIBITIONS

- No person may:
 1. Employ the use of a dog or dogs in any manner while hunting turkey except during the fall season;
 2. Engage in an organized drive of any manner;
 3. Use bait; or
 4. Use a trap or other device intended or designed to capture or ensnare wild turkeys;
 5. Shoot a turkey out of a tree.
 6. Present a wild turkey for registration, or allow to be registered in his or her name, any wild turkey which he/she did not lawfully kill.
 7. Possess any part or parts of a wild turkey unless each part is plainly labeled with the name and address of the person who registered the turkey, and the year it was registered.
 8. Buy, sell (or offer for sale or barter) any wild turkey (except the plumage of legally taken turkeys), or to counsel or otherwise aid in buying, selling or offering for sale or barter any wild turkey, except the plumage. It is unlawful for any person to hunt or register a wild turkey during the spring turkey season after having killed two turkeys or after having registered two turkeys during the spring turkey season. It is unlawful for any person to hunt or register a wild turkey during the fall turkey season after having killed two turkeys or after having registered two turkeys during the fall turkey season.
 9. It shall be unlawful for the holder of a wild turkey hunting permit to hunt wild turkeys within a WMD which is closed to hunting wild turkeys.

QUESTIONNAIRES

A sample of wild turkey permit holders, including those who did not hunt or were unsuccessful, will be asked to complete a questionnaire provided by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and return it to the Department within a period of 10 days after the close of the wild turkey hunting season. Information provided by hunters is an important part of the Department's wild turkey management program.

Note: The fall shotgun wild turkey season involves tactics that are different from the "sit and call" approach and hunters are reminded to use extreme caution while hunting.

SPRING SEASON

A spring/fall wild turkey permit is required in addition to a valid hunting license that allows hunting of big game.

Who May Hunt

Hunters must have a valid spring/fall wild turkey permit and a valid Maine resident hunting license or a valid nonresident or alien big game hunting license in order to hunt wild turkey. (Clarification: A valid archery license also permits hunting of wild turkey with bow and arrow and crossbow in Maine). **The permittee must possess the permit at all times while hunting.** A person may assist in a hunt without a license or permit for that activity as long as that person does not carry a firearm, archery or crossbow equipment (means to kill).

Permit Fee

A combined spring/fall permit is available to residents and non-residents for \$20.00.

Note: The spring/fall turkey permit allows the taking of two (2) bearded wild turkeys in the spring and two (2) wild turkeys of either sex in the fall.

*Plus agent fee.

Youth Hunting Day

Youth 10 years of age or older and under 16 years of age who possess a junior hunting license may hunt under adult supervision on the first Saturday preceding the opening of the spring wild turkey hunting season – **April 26, 2014.**

Two (2) Wild Turkeys of either sex and any age per permit holder. A hunter may take up to two wild turkeys but cannot exceed an individual WMD bag limit.

Note: The spring/fall wild turkey permit is included in the resident junior hunting license and resident junior lifetime hunting license. Effective October 9, 2013, the spring/fall wild turkey permit is also included in the nonresident junior hunting license and nonresident junior lifetime hunting license.

Junior hunters, including a junior lifetime hunting license holder may hunt for two bearded turkey with a shotgun, bow and arrow or crossbow and must be accompanied by a parent, guardian, or a qualified adult. The qualified adult must be a person 18 or older who has been approved by the youth's parent or guardian and must hold a valid Maine hunting license or has completed a hunter safety course. The accompanying adult cannot possess hunting equipment on the youth hunting day.

Spring Legal Hours

Hunting Hours: 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.

Spring Wild Turkey Hunting Areas and Dates:

The spring wild turkey hunting season is open to turkey hunting statewide (Wildlife Management Districts 1-29).

- **April 28, 2014 through May 31, 2014**
- **Youth Spring Wild Turkey Hunting Day (resident and nonresident)- April 26, 2014**
- **The 2014 spring wild turkey hunting season, is open to all hunters with appropriate licenses.**
- **Shotgun:** person must possess a valid big game hunting license and a turkey permit.
- **Bow & Arrow:** person must possess a valid archery license and a turkey permit.
- **Crossbow:** person must possess either a valid hunting license or archery license as well as a turkey permit. (A person must have taken an archery and crossbow hunting education course or show proof that the person has previously held an archery and crossbow hunting license prior to purchasing their crossbow permit).

The permittee must possess the spring/fall wild turkey permit as well as their hunting license or archery license at all times while hunting. A person may assist in a hunt without a license or permit for that activity as long as that person does not carry hunting equipment.

Spring Bag and Possession Limit

Two (2) bearded wild turkeys per permit holder per season. A hunter may take up to two (2) bearded wild turkeys but cannot exceed an individual WMD bag limit. Bag limits per WMD are as follows:

1. The following WMD's are **open** during the spring wild turkey hunting season with a **two (2) turkey bag limit:** WMD's 7 & 9-29
2. The following WMD's are **open** during the spring wild turkey hunting season with a **one (1) turkey bag limit:** WMD's 1-6 & 8

Spring Legal Method for Taking Wild Turkey

Shotgun gauges 10 through 20 using shot sizes 4 through 6, mixed loads that include shot sizes 4 through 7, bow and arrow, or crossbow may be used to hunt wild turkeys during the spring wild turkey hunting season. Electronic calling devices are legal.

FALL SEASON

- **Fall Wild Turkey Hunting Areas Open and Dates:**
 1. The fall wild turkey hunting season shall coincide with the regular archery season on deer during October. The dates are from **October 3, 2013 through November 1, 2013.**
 2. The following Wildlife Management Districts are **open** during the fall wild turkey hunting season with a **two (2) turkey bag limit:** WMD's open: 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 28.

2013-14 WILD TURKEY SEASONS & BAG LIMITS

SEASONS	DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Spring Wild Turkey	Youth Spring Wild Turkey April 26, 2014		One (1) bearded wild turkey
	WMDs 7, 9-26, 28 April 28 - May 31, 2014		
Fall Wild Turkey (bow & arrow or shotgun)	WMDs 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28 Oct 3 - Nov 1, 2013		Two (2) wild turkey either sex, either age
	WMDs 12, 13, 18, 26, 29 Oct 3 - Nov 1, 2013		One (1) wild turkey either sex, either age
	WMDs 1-11, 14, 19, 27 Oct 19 - Oct 25, 2013		Closed to hunting

All dates are inclusive except that hunting is prohibited on Sunday.

See page 20 for information on the use of crossbows.

3. The following Wildlife Management Districts are open during the fall wild turkey hunting season with a **one (1) turkey bag limit:** WMD's open: 12, 13, 18, 26, and 29.
4. The following Wildlife Management Districts are **closed** during the fall wild turkey hunting season: WMD's: 1-11, 14, 19 and 27.
- **The fall wild turkey hunting season, is open to all hunters with appropriate licenses.**
 1. **Shotgun Hunting:** a person must possess a valid big game hunting license and a turkey permit.
 2. **Bow & Arrow:** a person must possess a valid big game hunting or archery license and a turkey permit.
 3. **Crossbow:** a person 70 years of age and older and a person with a crossbow disability permit may hunt with a crossbow with the appropriate licenses.
- The permittee must possess the spring/fall wild turkey permit as well as their hunting license or archery license at all times while hunting. A person may assist in a hunt without a license or permit for that activity as long as that person does not carry hunting equipment.

Fall Permits

Any person who possesses an archery license, or a hunting license that allows the hunting of big game, may purchase a spring/fall wild turkey hunting permit from a license agent to hunt during the fall wild turkey season. Permit fees are \$20.00 for Maine residents, and \$54.00 for nonresidents and aliens (plus agent fee). (Effective 1/1/2014, the fee for nonresidents and aliens will be \$20).

Fall Bag Limit

Two (2) Wild Turkeys of either sex and any age per permit holder. A hunter may take up to two wild turkeys but cannot exceed an individual WMD bag limit.

Fall Legal Method for Taking Wild Turkey

Bow and arrow or shotgun gauges 10 through 20 using shot sizes 4 through 6 inclusive, mixed loads that include shot sizes 4 through 7 must be used. **Exception:** Persons 70 and older or persons who have a valid crossbow disability permit may hunt with a crossbow if they have appropriate licenses.

Fall Legal Hunting Time

Legal hunting time is from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

HUNTERS FOR THE HUNGRY

Attention hunters! Some Maine citizens lack adequate nutrition. A gift of meat from your hunt can help reduce hunger in Maine.

Hunters for the Hungry is a program for donating wild game meat to food kitchens, shelters, and charitable organizations statewide.

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2013 BEAR SEASONS & BAG LIMITS

SEASONS	DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
General Hunting Season	Aug 26 – Nov 30	2 may be taken annually — 1 by hunting, 1 by trapping Bait can be placed starting July 27, 2013	
Hunting with Dogs	Sept 9 – Nov 1		
Hunting with Bait (See below.)	Aug 26 – Sept 21		

All dates are inclusive except that hunting is prohibited on Sunday.

See page 20 for information on the use of crossbows.

For information on bear trapping, see page 44.

BEAR HUNTING PERMIT

The fee for this permit is \$27.00* for residents and \$74.00* for nonresidents and aliens. **A bear permit is required to hunt bear prior to the firearm season on deer. During the firearms season on deer, nonresidents and aliens are required to obtain a permit to hunt bear. The fee for this permit is \$40.00.** *Although this permit is not required to trap for bear, you do need a trapping license and a bear trapping permit to trap for bear.*

*plus agent fee

BAIT

A permit is required from Inland Fisheries & Wildlife to place bait on wildlife management areas for the purpose of hunting bear. Contact the wildlife biologist in your administrative region, which can be found on page 2, to apply for a bear baiting permit.



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Bait may not be used to hunt for bear from September 23, 2013 to November 30, 2013. Hunting with the use of bait is defined as hunting from an observation stand, blind or other location which overlooks any bait or food except standing crops and foods that have been left as a result of normal agricultural operations or natural occurrence. "Bear Bait" means any animal or plant, or derivative of an animal or plant, used to attract bear. "Bear bait" does not include any packaging or container materials that fall within the definition of litter under Title 17, §2263.

Bait may not be placed to entice, hunt or trap black bear unless:

- The bait is placed at least 50 yards from any travel way that is accessible by a conventional 2-wheel or 4-wheel drive vehicle;
- The observation stand, blind, or bait area is plainly labeled with a 2 inch by 4 inch tag with the name and address of the baiter;
- The bait is placed more than 500 yards from any solid waste disposal site or campground;
- The bait is placed more than 500 yards from an occupied dwelling, unless written permission is granted by the owner or leasee;
- Although bait can be used to assist dog hunters & trappers after the bait season closes, it is illegal to shoot a bear over bait after Sept. 22nd;
- The bait areas will be cleaned up by November 10th as defined by the State litter laws; and
- The person hunting from any stand or blind of another person has permission of the owner of that stand or blind.
- Landowner permission (oral or in writing) is required to place bait on another person's land.
- Bait may not be placed more than 30 days before opening day of the season and not after Oct. 31.

A permit is required from the Bureau of Parks and Lands, (207) 287-3821, to place bait on Public Reserved Land for the purpose of hunting bear. Baiting of animals is prohibited in State Parks and Historic Sites.

BEAR HUNTING PROHIBITIONS

- A person cannot within 50 yards of a bait site and without written permission hunt, trap, molest or harass bear or release a dog or dogs to hunt bear or train dogs on bear. A person who

cannot disturb the bait site by using chemicals or interfere with the bait site in any other way.

- Dogs may not be used to hunt bear during the open firearm season on deer.
- No more than 6 dogs may be used at any one time to hunt for bear.
- Nonresidents may not use a dog or dogs to hunt for bear unless they employ and hunt in the presence of a resident Maine guide. (This section does not apply to nonresidents who hold a valid Maine guide license — they may hunt bear with the use of dogs themselves and guide residents but not nonresidents.) The total number of clients with a licensed guide may not be more than five.
- You may not kill or wound a bear that is treed or held at bay by another person's dog or dogs unless you have permission from the person conducting the hunt.
- You may not hunt or trap bear or release dogs to hunt for bear within 500 yards from sites permitted or licensed for the disposal of solid waste.
- Prior to registration, bears may be cut up for ease of transportation, but all parts of the bear (except for the viscera and rib cage) must be presented and in such a manner that the sex of the animal can be determined.
- It is unlawful to hunt bear after having killed and registered two (one by hunting, one by trapping) during the open season of that calendar year.
- Gift bear may not be possessed unless each part is clearly labeled with the name and address of the person who registered the animal and the year in which it was registered.
- For information on buying, selling or bartering animals, see page 16.
- For information on tracking wounded bear see page 32, for details on the Leashed Dog Tracking License.

NOTE: Hunters are required to remove a premolar tooth from the bear they harvest and provide the tooth when they register their bear. Hunters will receive instructions at the registration station or can go online. Hunters will be notified of the age of the bear they harvested on the Bear Hunting Page on the Department's website

NOTICE TO DOG OWNERS

It is unlawful to allow any dog to run at large at any time, except when used for hunting. ("AT LARGE" means off the premises of the owner and not under the control of any person by means of personal presence or attention.) It is unlawful to allow any dog to chase, wound, or kill a deer or moose at any time or any other wild animal in closed season.

OTHER SPECIES HUNTING

OTHER SPECIES PERMITS & LICENSES

Pheasant Permit

Required for hunters 16 years of age or older to hunt or possess pheasant in Cumberland & York counties. Revenue derived from this permit is dedicated to the acquisition of pheasants which are raised and released by private fish and game clubs.

Coyote Night Hunting Permit

Required to hunt coyote at night from December 16 to August 31. Hunting under this permit is limited to ½ hour after sunset until ½ hour before sunrise and shall cease at midnight each Saturday and resume at 12:01a.m. on Monday. Hunters must be in possession of an electronic, hand-held or mouth-operated predator calling device. Also see *Hunting with Dogs* on page 32. The fee for this permit is \$4 (plus agent fee). Artificial lights may be used. In addition, the commissioner may appoint agents to hunt for coyotes at night using artificial illumination from September 1st to December 15th. The Commissioner shall develop policies to make the affected public and affected law enforcement officers aware of any night hunting operation.

Falconry License

A falconry license, in addition to a regular hunting license, is required of persons who engage in falconry. Copies of the regulations pertaining to this type of hunting are available upon request. To obtain a falconry license, contact the Department.

2013-14 OTHER SPECIES SEASONS & BAG LIMITS

SEASONS	DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Pheasant*	Oct 1 – Dec 31	2	4
Ruffed Grouse (Partridge)	Oct 1 – Dec 31	4	8
Bobwhite Quail	Oct 1 – Dec 31	4	8
Crow	WMDs 1 – 6: Aug 1 – Sept. 21, 2013; Feb. 3 – April 15, 2014	No limit	
	WMDs 7 – 29: Aug 1 – Sept. 21, 2013; Jan. 18 – March 31, 2014		
Gray Squirrel	Oct 1 – Dec 31	4	8
Gray Squirrel (Falconry)	Oct 1 – Feb 28		
Snowshoe Hare	Oct 1 – Mar 31	4	8
	Season on Island of Vinalhaven Oct 1 – Feb 28		
Bobcat	Dec 1 – Feb 14	No limit	
Fox	Oct. 21 – Feb. 28	No limit	
Raccoon	Oct 1 – Dec 31	No limit	
Skunk & Opossum	Oct 21 – Dec 31	No limit	
Coyote	During daylight hunting hours Jan 1 – Dec 31	No limit	
	Night hunting (see info at left) Dec 16 – Aug 31		
Woodchuck, Red Squirrel, & Porcupine	No closed season for hunting	No limit	
Spruce Grouse, Lynx, Cottontail Rabbit	NO OPEN SEASON		

* In York and Cumberland counties, a permit is required to hunt or possess pheasant.

All dates are inclusive except that hunting is prohibited on Sunday.

See page 20 for information on the use of crossbows.



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TAGGING REQUIREMENTS

Prior to presenting a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey for registration, a person may not possess or leave that animal in the field or forest unless that person has securely attached a plainly visible tag to the animal with that person's name, address, and license number on the tag.

TRANSPORTING HARVESTED ANIMALS

A person may not transport a harvested wild animal or wild bird unless that animal or bird is lawfully possessed by the person. Once the animal or bird has been registered, it may be transported by another person. A person may not present for registration or allow to be registered in that person's name, a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey that the person did not lawfully kill.

TRANSPORTATION PRIOR TO REGISTRATION

Prior to registration, a person may not transport a harvested bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey unless that animal is open to view. For purposes of this section, "open to view" means the animal is not concealed and can be readily observed in whole or in part from outside of the vehicle or trailer being used to transport the animal.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

A person who kills a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey must:

1. Remain with the animal until it is registered, exceptions found in *Time Limits for Registering* section.
2. Present that animal for registration in that person's name at the first open registration station for that animal on the route taken by that person; and
3. Leave the registration seal attached to the animal until the animal is processed and packaged for consumption.
4. Pay a fee of \$5.00 for registration of a bear, deer, moose or wild turkey (of this fee, \$2 is retained by the agent and \$1 is dedicated to a Deer Habitat Enhancement Fund.) Effective 10/9/13, the wild turkey registration fee will decrease to \$2.00.

TIME LIMITS FOR REGISTERING

A person may not keep an unregistered bear, deer, moose or wild turkey at home or any place of storage for more than 18 hours. This does not apply to an animal that is kept in an official registration station for the animal or at the office of a game warden. A person may leave an unregistered harvested animal in the woods if that person notifies a game warden within 18 hours as to the location of that animal and the circumstances necessitating leaving that animal in the woods.

A person on a hunting trip in an unorganized township and staying at a temporary place of lodging may keep an unregistered harvested animal at the temporary place of lodging for no more than 7 days or until that person leaves the woods, whichever comes first.

A person may not possess a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey that has not been legally registered except as otherwise provided in the statutes regarding animals causing damage or nuisance.

Bobcats taken by hunting must be tagged within 72 hours from the time they were taken by a Department employee.

CONDITION OF ANIMAL PRESENTED FOR REGISTRATION

A person may not present a bear, deer, moose or wild turkey for registration unless it is presented in its entirety, except that the viscera and rib cage of the animal may be removed in a manner that still allows the determination of the sex of the animal.

Moose

A moose may be dismembered for ease of transportation, and the lower legs, head and hide of a moose may be removed. If the head of the moose is not brought to the registration station, a canine tooth or the lower jaw must be presented at the time of registration. Parts of a moose not presented for registration may not be placed where they are visible to a person traveling on a public or private way.

Bear

Hunters are required to remove a premolar tooth from the bear they harvest and provide the tooth

when they register their bear. Hunters will receive instructions at the registration station or can go online. Hunters will be notified of the age of the bear they harvested on the Bear Hunting Page on the Department's website.

POSSESSION OF GIFT BEAR, DEER, MOOSE, OR WILD TURKEY

A person may not possess any part or parts of a bear, deer, moose, or wild turkey given to that person unless that gift bear, deer, moose or wild turkey is plainly labeled with the name and address of the person who registered it and the year it was registered.

DISPOSAL OF REMAINS

It is unlawful, except during normal field dressing or for baiting purposes, to drop, deposit, discard, dump or otherwise dispose of the carcass, waste parts or remains of a wild animal, unless you are on private property owned by you, on property where you have landowner permission, or in a legally designated area.

HUNTING WITH DOGS

Dog Training Season

- Dogs may be trained on fox, snowshoe hare, and raccoons from July 1st through the following March 31st. It is unlawful to use or possess a firearm, other than a pistol or a shotgun, loaded with blank ammunition, while training dogs on fox, snowshoe hare, or raccoons (except during the open hunting season on these species). Dogs may be used to hunt wild hares during the firearm season on deer.
- Residents may train up to 6 dogs on bear from July 1st to the 4th day preceding the open season on hunting bear, which is August 23, 2012. This does not pertain to portions of Washington and Hancock counties that are situated south of Route 9.
- Sporting dogs may be trained on wild birds (does not include wild turkey) at any time. The commissioner may authorize the use of firearms during such training to shoot and kill wild birds propagated or legally acquired by the permittee and possessed in accordance with the laws pertaining to breeders licenses.
- During dog training season, it is legal to train dogs on Sunday without a hunting license.
- A person must possess a valid hunting license to engage in these activities.
- A person may not hunt with a dog in pursuit of bear, coyote or bobcat unless the dog has a collar that legibly provides the name, telephone number and address of the owner of that dog.
- A person or persons may not use more than 6 dogs at any one time to hunt coyotes or bobcats.
- A person may not use a dog to hunt coyotes during the period from 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise.
- Effective 10/9/13, a person may train dogs on pen raised birds without a license.

*** A person with a suspended or revoked license may not train dogs.**

Leashed Dog Tracking License

A license is available which allows the tracking of wounded deer, moose, and bear with dogs. The fee for this license is \$27. The fee for a 3-year license is \$81. A person who holds a valid license may charge a fee for dog tracking services without having to hold a guides license as long as that is the only service provided. Contact the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife for details.

STATE PARKS AND HISTORIC SITES

The Maine Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Lands manages one-half million acres of land in Maine for a mix of activities, including hunting and trapping, for its citizens and visitors. The safety of all visitors is of primary concern to the bureau. Certain heavily developed and high-use areas are closed to hunting for all or part of the year. At other areas, the bureau provides as many hunting and trapping opportunities as are reasonable and consistent with its mandates and visitor safety.

Hunters and trappers are asked to exercise due caution and care for the safety and enjoyment of other visitors when using Bureau lands by obeying posted information and the rules listed below.

General hunting, except where specifically prohibited, is allowed from October 1 – April 30. Hunting and trapping shall take place in

conformity with the laws of the State of Maine, rules of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and local ordinances. Trapping on State park or historic site land in organized townships requires the written permission of the Bureau. There will be no hunting allowed on State park lands or restricted zone of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, between May 1 and September 30.

- Hunting is not allowed in any Memorial or Historic Site.
- Hunting is not allowed at Andrews Beach; that portion of Bradbury Mountain State Park west of State Route 9; Cobscook Bay; Crescent Beach and Kettle Cove; Damariscotta Lake; Ferry Beach; Holbrook Island Sanctuary; Nickerson Lake; Owls Head Light; that portion of Quoddy Head within 1,000 feet of the lighthouse; Reid, Sebago Lake, Shackford Head, Two Lights, and Wolfe's Neck Woods State Parks.

- Work areas and areas with significant public use may be posted and closed to hunting from time to time in the interest of public safety.
- The discharging of any weapons from or within 300 feet of any designated trail, picnic area, camping area, campsite, parking area, building, boat launching site or other developed area or bridge is prohibited. Loaded weapons are not allowed on the treadway of any trail posted "Closed to hunting".
- The baiting of any animal for the purpose of hunting is not allowed.

For more information

Please call (207) 287-3821, TTY (207) 287-2213 or write to:

Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands
22 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0022

PUBLIC RESERVED LANDS

Firearms: Loaded firearms are not permitted in campsites, on marked hiking trails, or at boat launching sites and picnic sites and shall not be discharged within 300 feet of such areas.

Bear Hunting: A permit is required from the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands to place bait on Public Reserved Land for the purpose of hunting bear.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES (NWR)

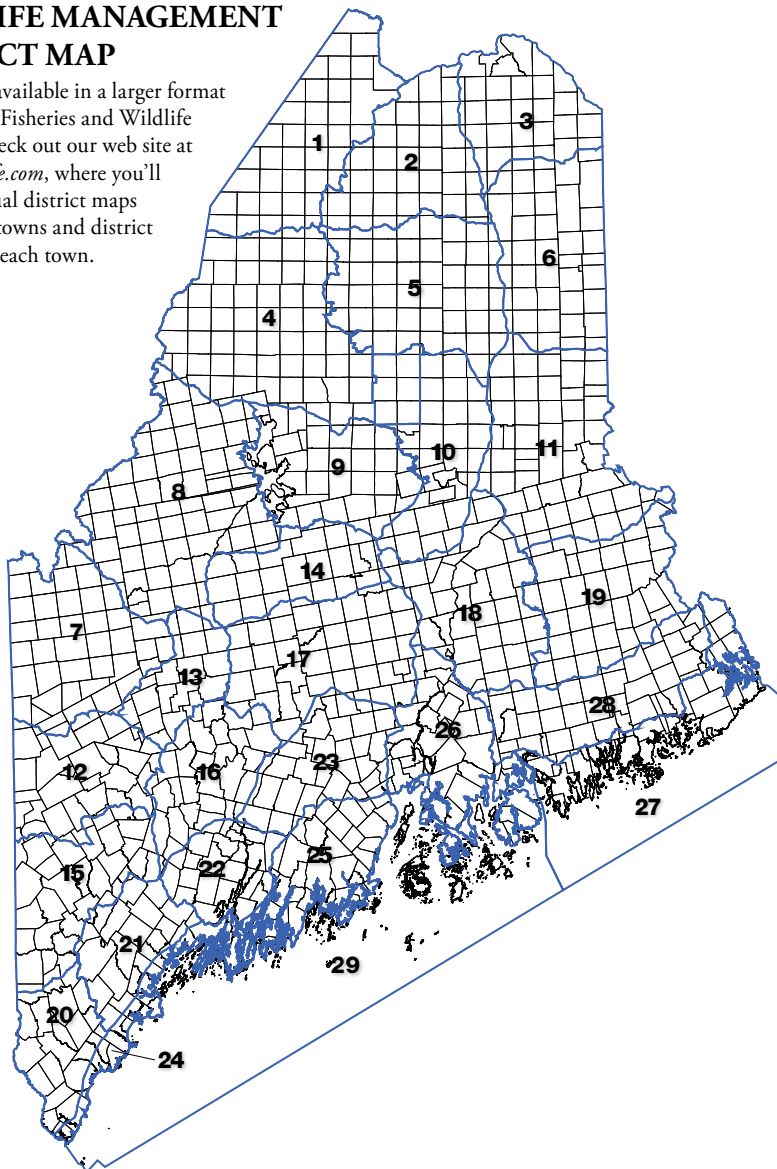
NOTE: On National Wildlife Refuges which permit hunting of upland game, persons hunting upland species other than deer and turkey with a shotgun shall possess and use only nontoxic shot while in the field.

More restrictive regulations may apply to National Wildlife Refuges open to public hunting. For additional information on federal refuge regulations, contact:

- **Rachel Carson NWR**
321 Port Road
Wells, ME 04090
(207) 646-9226

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT MAP

This map is available in a larger format at all Inland Fisheries and Wildlife offices, or check out our web site at mefishwildlife.com, where you'll find individual district maps and a list of towns and district numbers for each town.



WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

All Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), except Steve Powell WMA (Swan Island) and portions of Steep Falls and Killick Pond WMA, owned and managed by the Department are open for general law hunting and trapping. A full list of these areas can be found online at: mefishwildlife.com. Camping, fires, and permanent observation stands are all prohibited on Department-owned WMAs.

• Maine Coastal Islands NWR

PO Box 279
Milbridge, ME 04658
(207) 594-0600

• Sunkhaze Meadows NWR

PO Box 1735
Rockland, ME 04841
(207) 594-0600

• Moosehorn NWR

(Baring and Edmunds Units)
RR #1, Box 202
Baring, ME 04694
(207) 454-7161

• Lake Umbagog NWR

PO Box 240
Errol, NH 03579
(603) 482-3415

• Aroostook NWR

97 Refuge Rd.
Limestone, ME 04750
(207) 328-4634

WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

Oxford County, Maine

The public land within National Forests is open to hunting. Portable observation stands that do not damage live trees may be used. Please contact the Androscoggin Ranger District for more information on bear baiting on National Forest lands at (603) 466-2713.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Acadia National Park & the Appalachian Nation Scenic Trail — hunting, trapping, and/or possessing a weapon is prohibited on land administered by the National Park Service. For further information on these lands contact:

• Acadia National Park

PO Box 177, Bar Harbor, ME 04609
(207) 288-3338

• Appalachian Trail Park Office

Harpers Ferry Center
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(304) 535-6270

• Appalachian Trail Conference

New England Regional Office
PO Box 264, South Egremont, MA 01258
(413) 528-8002

Mount Desert Island (MDI) is located within the geographic boundary of WMD 26.

CLOSED AND SPECIAL REGULATION AREAS

Unity Utilities District: It is unlawful to hunt on the Unity Utilities District Property located on Route #139 and Prairie Road in Unity, Waldo County.

Gray Squirrels: It is unlawful to hunt gray squirrels on any land which is dedicated as a public or private park or on any land located within the limits of the compact or built-up portion of any city or town.

Haley Pond: It is unlawful to hunt waterfowl on Haley Pond in the town of Rangeley and Dallas Plantation, Franklin County.

Wildlife Sanctuaries and certain

Wildlife Management Areas: Unless otherwise specifically provided, it is unlawful to hunt or trap any wild animal or wild bird within the limits of any wildlife sanctuary, any area properly posted by the State of Maine, or within the following described territories:

- Back Bay Sanctuary, Portland
- Baxter State Park closed to all hunting except: The area north of Trout Brook in T6R9; in T6R10 or T2R9 and T2R10 where hunting is allowed.
- Beauchamp Sanctuary (See page 19 for information on bow and arrow hunting)
- Cape Elizabeth Sanctuary*
- Carver's Pond Waterfowl Sanctuary
- Colby College Area, Waterville
- Drake's Island Game Sanctuary
- Dry Pond Sanctuary (Crystal Lake)
- Fairfield Sanctuary*
- Glencove Sanctuary
- Gray Game Sanctuary
- Hog Island Game Sanctuary
- Jefferson & Whitefield Sanctuary
- Kineo Point Sanctuary
- Limington, Hollis, Waterboro Sanctuary
- Lowell E. Barnes Area, Oxford County
- Marsh Island Area,* Old Town: Open to the taking of deer during any open season that allows hunting of deer with bow and arrow, including expanded archery.
- Megunticook Lake and Vicinity Sanctuary
- Merrymeeting Bay Game Sanctuary
- Monroe Island Game Sanctuary
- Moosehead Lake Game Sanctuary
- Moosehorn Game Sanctuary
- Narragansett Game Sanctuary*
- Oak Grove Area, Vassalboro
- Ocean Park Game & Bird Sanctuary
- Orrington Game Sanctuary
- Pittston Farm Sanctuary
- Prout's Neck, Richmond's Island;
- Rangeley Game Sanctuary
- Rangeley Lake Sanctuary
- Rangeley Plantation Sanctuary (As of Oct. 9, 2013, this will no longer be a wildlife sanctuary)
- Readfield and Winthrop Sanctuary
- Salmon Pond Sanctuary
- Sebago Lake Basin Area, Standish, Windham
- Somerset Game Sanctuary
- Standish Sanctuary
- Stanwood Wildlife Sanctuary, Ellsworth
- Steve Powell WMA (Swan Island), Richmond
- Thornecrag-Stanton Bird Sanctuary
- Tomhegan Game Sanctuary
- Wells Sanctuary
- Wells & York Game Sanctuary
- Willow Water Game Sanctuary
- Woodbury Sanctuary, Litchfield, Monmouth
- York Game Sanctuary, Franklin County

* Trapping allowed in accordance with the general laws of the State.

NATIVE AMERICAN TERRITORY

As a result of the Maine Native American Claims Settlement Act of 1980, lands purchased by the Penobscot Native American Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe within certain designated areas of the State are classified as Native American territory and have special legal status. The Penobscot Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe, within their respective Native American territories, have exclusive authority to regulate hunting and trapping. At the time of this publication, parcels of Native American territory had been acquired within the following areas:

PENOBSCOT NATION

Franklin County: Alder Stream Twp.

Penobscot County: T2R9 NWP (western portion), T3R9 NWP (eastern portion), T6R8 WELS (western portion) Argyle Township (northern portion) and T3R1 NBPP (northeastern portion).

Piscataquis County: T6R8 NWP. The Penobscot Nation also has exclusive authority to regulate hunting and trapping in the Penobscot Reservation, consisting of all islands in the Penobscot River north of, and including, Indian Island, located near Old Town, Maine. Contact the Penobscot Nation, Department of Natural Resources for specific locations of Reservation islands.

Passamaquoddy Tribe

Franklin County: Lowelltown, T1R8 WBKP.

Hancock County: T3&4ND.

Penobscot County: T3R9 NWP, T5R1 NBPP, TAR7 WELS.

Somerset County: Holeb T6R1 NBKP, Prentiss, T4R4 NBKP, Hammond Township, T3R4 NBKP, Alder Brook Township, T3R3 NBKP, Pittston Academy Grant, T2R4 NBKP, Soldiertown Township, T2R3 NBKP.

Washington County: T5ND, BPP; T19 MD, Indian Township, and Pleasant Point, Perry.

Most of these areas will be conspicuously posted as Native American Territory. Anyone wishing to hunt or trap on Native American territory should contact the appropriate Native American agency for further information.

Penobscot Nation

Department of Natural Resources
12 Wabanaki Way
Indian Island, ME 04468
(207) 817-7331

Passamaquoddy Tribe

Ranger Department
Box 301, Princeton, ME 04668
(207) 796-2677

Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission
PO Box 241, Stillwater, ME 04489
(207) 817-3799

HUNTING/TRAPPING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Landowner Relations Program is actively working towards enhancing the relationship between landowners and land users. With approximately 94% of the land in Maine privately owned, everyone **MUST** respect landowners and their rights. Landowner wishes have to be followed by all outdoor recreation participants to help ensure access and use of private property in the years to come.

The Maine Legislature has enacted laws that address the concerns of landowners.

Summarized below are several of those laws and a brief description of each. For further detail on these laws, consult Maine Revised Statutes cited in parenthesis.

Landowner Liability (14 MRSA §159-A) Limited Duty

An owner, lessee, manager, holder of an easement or occupant of premises shall owe no duty of care to keep the premises safe for entry or use by others for recreational or harvesting activities or to give warning of any hazardous condition, use, structure or activity on these premises to persons entering for those purposes. This subsection applies regardless of whether permission has been given to another to pursue recreational or harvesting activities on the premises.

Exceptions to Limited Duty

1. For a willful or malicious failure to guard or warn against a dangerous condition, use, structure, or activity; and
2. When financial consideration is paid for the exclusive right to make use of the property for recreational activities.

Costs and fees

The court shall award any direct legal costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, to an owner, lessee, manager, holder of an easement or occupant who is found not to be liable for injury to a person or property pursuant to this section.

Posting of Land and Criminal Trespass (17-A MRSA, §402)

Property is posted if it is marked with signs or paint in one of the following ways and in a manner that is reasonably likely to come to the attention of an intruder:

1. Signs must indicate that access is prohibited, that access is prohibited without permission of the landowner or landowner's agent, or that access for a particular activity is prohibited.
2. One vertical "OSHA Safety Purple" stripe at least one inch in width and at least 8 inches in length means "Access by Permission Only" when it is placed on trees, posts or stones between three and five feet off the ground.

These signs or paint stripes must mark the property at distances no more than 100 feet apart at locations that are readily visible to any person approaching the property, and at all vehicular access entries from a public road.

- In addition, landowners may also, either verbally or in writing, personally communicate to others that access is prohibited.

Remember, it is unlawful to remove, mutilate, deface or destroy a sign or paint mark that is placed in order to prohibit or restrict access; and it is unlawful to post the land of another without permission of the landowner

Other provisions of posting

1. Signs or paint markings must be at all vehicular access entrances from a public way.
2. It is unlawful to post the land of another and to remove, destroy, mutilate or deface any signs or paint marks.
3. Trespass by a motor vehicle is a violation of the trespass law.

Trespass Damages (14 MRSA, §7551-B)

Any person who enters the land of another without permission and causes damage to the property of another is liable to the owner in a civil action. Violations of this law will have the following results:

1. If the damage is intentional the person doing the damage is liable to the owner for 2 times the actual damage plus additional costs which include the attorney fees of the landowner.
2. If the damage is unintentional, the person doing the damage is liable to the owner for the amount of the actual damage plus additional costs which include attorney fees of the landowner.
3. A person doing damage to property of another may also be charged criminally for doing the damage.

Unlawful cutting of trees (14 MRSA, §7552, and 17 MRSA, §2510)

It is unlawful for any person to intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or negligently cut down or fell any tree without the consent of the owner of the property on which the tree stands.

Abuse of Another Persons Property While Hunting (12 MRSA §10652)

It is unlawful to tear down a fence or wall, destroy any crop, leave open any bars or gates, or insert objects into trees on another person's land without permission (see page 24 for observation stand information).

Littering

It is unlawful to dispose of litter anywhere in this state except in areas or receptacles designed for that purpose. See page 32 for laws pertaining to field dressing lawfully harvested wild game.

Civil Trespass (12 MRSA, §10657) Prohibition

While engaging in any activity regulated by the

Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife, a person, knowing that the person is not licensed or privileged to do so, may not:

1. Enter or cause a projectile to enter any place from which that person may lawfully be excluded and that is posted in accordance with Title 17-A, section 402, subsection 4 or in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders or that is fenced or otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders; or
2. Enter or remain in or cause a projectile to enter or remain in any place in defiance of a lawful order not to enter or an order to vacate that was personally communicated to that person by the owner of the place or another authorized person.

Definition of projectile: For the purposes of this section, "projectile" means a bullet, pellet, shot, shell, ball, arrow, bolt or other object propelled or launched from a firearm or a bow, crossbow or similar tensile device.

For information on other provisions of these laws, contact the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife at (207) 287-8000.

COMMERCIAL SHOOTING AREAS

A person may not charge any fee for access to land if the fee is contingent upon the taking of game on that land or directly related to the taking of game on the land, unless the land is an authorized commercial shooting area licensed as follows: The Commissioner may issue licenses for the establishment and operation of commercial shooting areas, authorizing the owner of a commercial shooting area to charge others for the opportunity to hunt mallard ducks, pheasants, quail, Chukar partridge, and Hungarian partridge in that area (12 MRSA section 12101).

The operator of a commercial shooting area may authorize a person to hunt other wild birds or wild animals in a commercial shooting area during the regular open season on those species, in accordance with the provisions of 12 MRSA Part 13, as long as the person possesses a valid state hunting license that allows the hunting of those wild birds and wild animals.

The operator of the commercial shooting area shall provide to each person taking birds in that area a receipted invoice or bill of sale for possession and transportation of those birds.

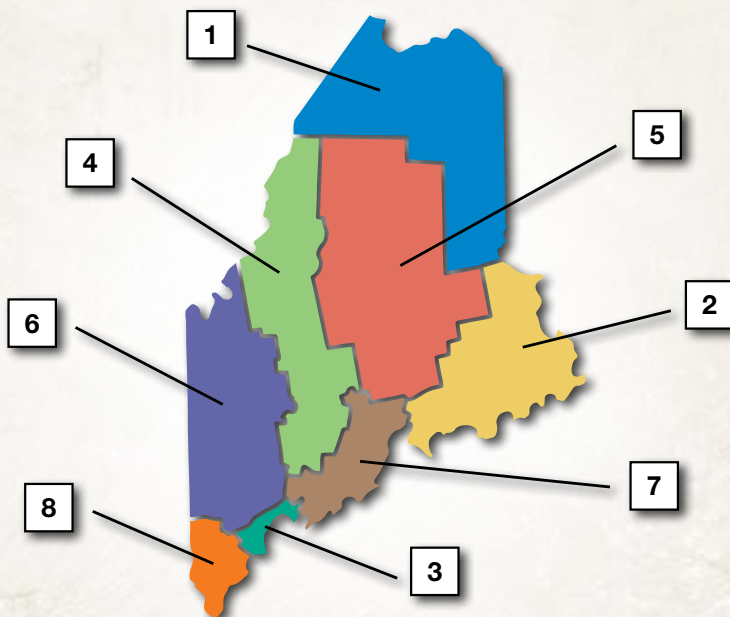
Enforcement

Enforcement of the trespass laws of a commercial shooting area is the responsibility of the owner and may not in any manner be considered an obligation of the Department.

Commercial Shooting Areas

Hunting on commercial shooting areas is governed by the license provisions of Section 12101. For a complete copy of this law, and to obtain a list of commercial shooting areas, call the Information Center at (207) 287-8000.

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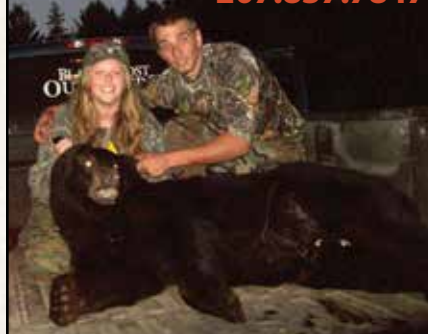
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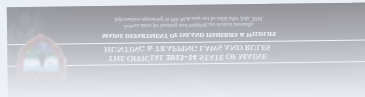
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Beaver and fisher trapping season dates and town closures were not available at the time of printing, but will be available to trappers in mid-October.

Dates and closures will also be posted on the web site at: mefishwildlife.com. The Department has initiated rule making on several issues related to trapping. Any changes that pass will be included in the Trapper Information Booklet when it becomes available.

What's a trap?

A trap is any device which is made to catch animals. There are many types of traps, but those which you are allowed to use to trap wild animals in Maine (under the rules explained in the following pages) are:

- ordinary foothold traps (including those manufactured with padded jaws);
- duffer-type foothold traps designed primarily for taking raccoons (also called egg traps, coon cuffs, bandit busters, etc.);
- killer-type traps of the body-gripping variety, including spring-type traps;
- cage-type live traps;
- colony traps;
- snares; and
- vector traps are legal for weasel and red squirrel.

What's trapping?

Trapping is the setting or tending of traps. You are considered to be trapping if you do any of the following things:

- set one or more traps anywhere in the fields, forests or waters of the State;
- tend or visit a trap which has been set in the fields, forests or waters of the State;
- kill an animal which is being held in a trap;
- remove an animal from a trap; or
- assist another person in doing any of these things.

Who needs a trapping license?

Except for certain landowners, full-time Department employees authorized by the commissioner for animal damage control purposes, and children, everyone (including animal damage control agents and animal control officers appointed pursuant to Title 7) must have the appropriate trapping license before going out to trap for wild animals or before going out to help another person who is trapping. (An unlicensed person may accompany a trapper only as an observer.)

Which trapping license do I need?

- If you are a Maine resident under 10 years old, you may trap without a license, except bear. You must be 10 years of age to trap a bear.
- If you are a Maine resident who is at least 10 but less than 16 years old, you must have a junior trapping license. (Note: A junior trapping license issued to a 15 year old is good for the entire year regardless of when the person turns 16.)

- If you are a Maine resident who is 16 or more years old, you must have a resident trapping license (see resident landowner below).
- Resident landowners, and immediate family members, as long as their license to trap is not under revocation or suspension, may trap (except for beaver) without a license on their own land IF they actually live on that land AND the land is used only for agricultural purposes. (If you trap for beaver, you must have a trapping license.)
- If you are a nonresident, regardless of age, you must have a nonresident trapping license. (Note: Nonresidents are not allowed to trap for beaver unless their home state allows Maine residents to trap beaver.)
- If you are a nonresident who is not a citizen of the United States (nonresident alien), you are not allowed to trap in Maine.

An apprentice trapper license allows a person who has never held a trapping license to go trapping with an experienced trapper for up to one year without having to take a trapper education course. An experienced trapper is one who has held a valid trapping license for 3 consecutive years. The holder of an apprentice trapper license must, while trapping, be under the direct supervision of an experienced trapper at all times. An apprentice trapper license allows a person to trap for all species that may be legally trapped, except black bear. The fee for an apprentice trapper license is the same as a regular trapping license.

Note: Any licensed trapper may take up to 20 pounds of eels, by eel pots or hook and line only, for the purpose of baiting traps.

How much does a trapping license cost?

- Resident junior license \$9.00
- Resident license \$35.00
- Nonresident license \$317.00
- Resident over 70 years of age \$8.00
- Resident bear trapping permit \$27.00
- Nonresident bear trapping permit \$67.00
- Resident apprentice license..... \$35.00
- Nonresident apprentice license..... \$317.00

Note: Resident disabled veterans and Native Americans (see page 10) are eligible for a free license.

Where can I get a trapping license?

All trapping licenses are issued from the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife office in Augusta. Trapping license cannot be purchased online.

How long does a trapping license remain valid?

A trapping license remains valid from July 1st through June 30th of the following year.

Do I need to take a trapper education course?

When you apply for any Maine trapping license (except a junior license), you must show proof of having successfully completed a state-approved trapper education course OR show proof of having held an adult trapping license (in Maine or in some other state, province or country) at some time since 1978.

Are young people allowed to go trapping by themselves?

Children under 10 years of age are allowed to trap all legal species, except bear, without a license but must be accompanied at all times by a parent or an approved adult who is at least 18 years of age. Children over 10 years of age and under 16 years of age who hold a junior trapping license must be accompanied, unless they have successfully completed a trapper education course. The person who accompanies a youth trapper is responsible for any violations committed by this trapper.

What animals am I allowed to trap?

Maine has an open trapping season for the following species of animals:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| • Beaver | • Fox | • Otter |
| • Black Bear | • Marten | • Raccoon |
| • Bobcat | • Mink | • Red Squirrel |
| • Coyote | • Muskrat | • Skunk |
| • Fisher | • Opossum | • Weasel |

Note: There is also a trapping season for black bear. However, the black bear is not considered a furbearing animal, so the bear trapping rules will be explained separately. See bear trapping on page 44.

Except as explained in animal damage control laws, you are never allowed to trap for any species of wild bird, and you are never allowed to trap for any species of wild animal which does not have an open trapping season.

When does the trapping season open?

The **general trapping season** for bobcat, coyote, fox, mink, muskrat, opossum, otter, raccoon, red squirrel, marten, fisher, skunk, and weasel **opens on November 3, 2013, and closes on December 31, 2013**. See page 42 for early fox, coyote, and muskrat trapping season dates. See page 44 for bear trapping season dates.

Am I allowed to trap for muskrats while I'm beaver trapping?

After the end of the general trapping season, you are allowed to continue to trap for muskrats in any area of the State which is open to beaver trapping. Please see the *Trapper Information Booklet*, on our website, for current muskrat trapping rules during the spring beaver season.



What if I catch a mink or otter in my beaver (or muskrat) traps?

Although you are not allowed to trap for mink or otter after the general trapping season closes, you are allowed to keep a mink or otter if you catch one by accident during the beaver trapping season.

Are there “special” trapping seasons for any furbearing animals?

There is an early statewide fox and coyote trapping season prior to the regular trapping season, and there is an early muskrat trapping season in Wildlife Management Districts 1 through 6, 9, 10, and 11 prior to the regular trapping season. Details about these two early seasons will be explained later.

Am I allowed to put out bait or prepare sets before the trapping season begins?

Except for beaver and muskrat, you are allowed to go out before the season starts and make preparations in the area you plan to trap; however, you are never allowed to fasten a trap (set or unset) at any trap site location before opening day. You are not allowed to make any advance preparations for trapping beaver and muskrat. You may not use meat or fish as bait in trapping for beaver.

Also, you are not allowed to set any steel footholds or killer-type traps within 50 yards of bait that is visible from above.

What does “advance preparation” include?

Advance preparation includes:

- the preparation of the site where your trap will eventually be set; and
- the placement of trapping implements (such as drowning devices) or associated materials (such as trap stakes or guide sticks) in the water or on the ice of any wetland.

Is there a season limit on any species of furbearing animal?

The only furbearing animals which have a season limit are fisher and marten. You are not allowed to take or possess more than 25 marten or 10 fisher during the trapping season. (See special tagging requirements for marten and fisher.)

When and where am I allowed to set the different types of traps?

As already mentioned, you are allowed to use ordinary foothold traps, specialized duffer-type foothold traps, body gripping killer-type traps, cage-type live traps, colony traps and snares, but you must obey the following rules:

Bait

Steel foothold or killer-type traps must not be set within 50 yards of bait that is visible from above. Bait may be used for trapping if it is completely covered to prevent it from being seen from above, and it must be covered in such a way as to withstand wind action and other normal environmental conditions. Bait is defined

as animal matter including meat, skin, bones, feathers, hair or any other solid substance that used to be part of an animal. This includes live or dead fish. For the purpose of this paragraph, bait does not include animal droppings (scat), urine or animals, dead or alive, held in a trap as the result of lawful trapping activity.

Visual Attractions

You are not allowed to use any visual attractor during the early fox and coyote season. You are allowed to use visual attractors during the regular trapping season, but they cannot be any part of an animal (antler, bone, feather, etc.) See above section.

Foothold traps

Ordinary foothold traps may be used to trap for all legal species of furbearing animal, except that:

- foothold traps with auxiliary teeth added to the jaws may not be used anywhere in the State unless they are covered by water at all times (auxiliary teeth are teeth which were not built into the trap at the time it was manufactured), and
- foothold traps manufactured with teeth may not be used in Wildlife Management Districts 12, 15, 16, 17, and 20 through 26 prior to the start of the firearm season on deer unless they are covered by water at all times.
- in WMDs 1–6 and 8–11, no foothold trap (also known as a leghold trap) may be used that has an inside jaw spread of more than 5½ inches, except that a foothold trap with an inside jaw spread of more than 5½ inches may be used if it is set so as to be fully or partially covered by water at all times. Inside jaw spread is the distance, with the trap in the set position, from the inside center of one jaw (at the dog) to the inside center of the opposite jaw when measured directly across the center of the pan and perpendicular to the base plate. Every foothold trap used in these WMDs that is not set so as to be fully or partially covered by water at all times must be equipped with at least one chain swivel.

Duffer type traps

Duffer-type foothold traps (also called egg traps, coon cuffs, bandit busters, etc.) that are designed primarily to catch raccoons and avoid incidental catches of other animals may be used throughout the trapping season.

Killer-type (body-gripping) traps

Killer-type traps may be used to trap for all legal species of furbearing animal, but the size of the traps (jaw spread), and the Wildlife Management District, determines where you are allowed to set them:

- Killer-type traps with a jaw spread of 5 inches or less are the only killer type traps which you are allowed to set at ground or snow level, except in WMDs 1 through 11, 14, 18, and 19. (They may also be set above ground level or under water.)
- In WMDs 1 through 11, 14, 18 and 19, all killer-type traps must be set completely under water or at least 4 feet above the ground or

snow level and 4 feet away from any bank, in an area that is free of objects greater than 4 inches in diameter or 12.6 inches in circumference within 4 feet of the trap, and is free of trees or slanted poles between the height of the trap and the ground, except that killer-type traps with an inside jaw spread of 5 inches or less can also be set:

- » partially covered by water at all times, or
- » under overhanging stream banks, or
- » in blind sets that use no bait, lure, or visible attractors (animal droppings or urine are allowed)

Note: Those traps that are required to be set on poles made from a natural section of a tree, that have no sawed or planed sections, and that are 4 inches or less in diameter 4 feet above the ground or snow and set at an angle of at least 45 degrees from the ground the entire distance to the trap.

- In WMDs 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 20–29 killer-type traps with a jaw spread from 5 to 8 inches may be used only if they are set completely underwater or at least 4 feet above the ground or snow.
- Killer-type traps with a jaw spread greater than 8 inches may be used only during the beaver trapping season and must be set completely underwater.

Cage-type live traps

Cage-type live traps may be used to trap for all legal species of furbearing animal, except that in WMDs 1–6 and 8–11, no cage trap which has an opening of more than 13 inches in width or more than 13 inches in height may be used unless the cage trap is being used (1) for wildlife research and survey activities; (2) for the removal of animals that are causing damage to property; or (3) to capture bear.

Snares

Snares may be used **only** in the following situations:

- snares may be used to trap for beaver, but they **must** be set completely underwater,
- foot snares (cable traps) may be used **only** to trap for bear.

Colony traps

Colony traps may be used to trap for furbearing animals throughout the trapping season, except that:

- the outside dimensions of colony traps may not exceed 7 inches high by 7 inches wide by 40 inches long, and
- all colony traps must be set so as to remain completely under water at all times.

Wooden-base rat traps

Except in Wildlife Management Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11 wooden-base rat traps may be set on land for weasel and red squirrel trapping if recessed in a wooden box with a hole no larger than 2 inches in diameter.

Location and preparation for traps

In Wildlife Management Districts 7, 14, 18, and 19, killer-type traps with a jaw spread not to exceed

7½ inches may be used on the ground level if the trap is placed within a lynx exclusion device. The trap jaws must be completely within the device, the trap springs can be outside of the device. The lynx exclusion device must not have an opening greater than 6 inches by 8 inches, the set trap within the device must be a minimum of 18 inches from the closest edge of the opening to the trap (intended for 160 and 220 conibear traps) or; if the device has a 4 inches by 4 inches or less opening, the trap must be a minimum of 12 inches from the closest edge of the opening to the trap (intended for 120 conibear traps). The opening must not be directly in front of the trap rather on the top or on the side of the device. The back of the device must be secured to withstand heavy pulling; if using wire mesh with a wood box, the wire mesh must wrap around two opposite sides of the box and be secured. There must be at least 2 attachment points for each side of the device where there is a joint or panels come together. The exclusion device can be constructed of wood, or wire mesh that does not exceed 1½ inches openings (side to side). The wire mesh has to be 16 gauge or less (wire diameter of 0.05 or greater). The opening slot in the exclusion device that allows the trap springs to extend outside the device can be no more than 7½ inches wide and a height of no more than 1½ inches. The trap must be anchored outside of the exclusion device. Bait must not be visible from above.

Am I allowed to set traps in the built-up section of a town?

Unless you are on your own land, the only trapping you are allowed to do within ½ mile of the built-up section of a city or town is with the use of cage-type live traps and drowning sets.

What's a drowning set?

A drowning set is a trap that is set completely under water and rigged in such a way as to reasonably ensure the drowning of any species of trapped furbearer that would reasonably be expected to visit the set location and be held in the type of trap used at the set. (**Note:** You are allowed to trap in shallow water where a trapped animal is not likely to drown, but traps set in this manner are not considered to be drowning sets and are not allowed within ½ mile of the built up section of a city or town.)

Do I need permission to trap on land I don't own?

You are strongly encouraged to seek landowner permission before going on someone else's land for any purpose. The trapping laws, with some exceptions, require that you have prior written permission from the landowner before setting traps:

- anywhere in an organized town,
- within 200 yards of any occupied dwelling, and
- on cultivated or pasture land in an unorganized township if someone is living there.

Landowner permission is not required when trapping for beaver that can be legally accessed via water. A new law has also eliminated the written landowner permission requirements:

- when trapping with the use of drowning sets on state-owned land and on public rights of way, and
- when trapping with the use of drowning sets along navigable rivers and streams on privately owned land as long as the traps are set at least 200 yards away from any occupied dwelling.

Note: Although you are not always required to obtain written landowner permission before setting traps, you are never allowed to set traps on privately owned land if the landowner has asked you not to trap there, either by a conspicuously posted sign or by word of mouth.

When trapping on someone else's land, there are certain things you are never allowed to do unless the landowner has given you specific permission to do so:

- You are never allowed to tear down or destroy a fence or wall.
- You are never allowed to leave open a gate or bar way.
- You are never allowed to trample or destroy crops.
- You are never allowed to cut trees or remove branches from trees.

What are the rules about trapping around muskrat houses, beaver houses and beaver dams?

You are not allowed to destroy or damage a muskrat house or den, a beaver house or a beaver dam. You are not allowed to set a trap within 10 feet of a muskrat house, a muskrat den, or a beaver house, and you are not allowed to set a trap within 5 feet of a beaver dam.

The exceptions to this rule are that in Wildlife Management Districts 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 10 there is no required setback distance from an active beaver dam, and in Wildlife Management Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 there is no required setback distance from a beaver house.

How do I know if a hole in the bank of a lake or stream is the entrance to a muskrat den or beaver house?

For enforcement purposes, the Department uses the following definitions in deciding if a hole in the bank is part of a muskrat den or beaver house:

Muskrat den

A muskrat den is any cavity which is capped by muskrats with vegetative matter, including but not limited to hollow stumps and bank cavities. Holes in the bank not capped with vegetative matter are not considered to be muskrat dens.

Beaver house

The term beaver house includes any cavity in the bank which is capped by beaver with mud and sticks. Holes in the bank not capped with mud and sticks are not considered to be beaver houses.

Am I allowed to set traps on an abandoned beaver dam which no longer holds back water?

Yes. As long as the dam is inactive or breached, is in disrepair and is no longer being maintained by a beaver and shows no evidence of beaver activity.

Am I required to set my traps a certain distance away from another person's traps?

You are required to set your traps at least 4 feet away from another person's beaver traps; however, as a matter of common courtesy you should always set your traps a reasonable distance away from any trap which has been set by someone else.

How do I know if my traps are set the required distance away from a muskrat house or den, a beaver house or another person's beaver traps?

If there is any question, you should always measure the distance to your trap using the following guidelines:

- Beaver and muskrat houses should be measured from where the nearest edge of the house meets the water or ice. If the house or den is a capped cavity in the bank, the measurement should be made from where the nearest edge of the cap meets the ground, water or ice.
- Beaver dams should be measured from where the nearest edge of the dam meets the ground, water or ice.
- All measurements should be made from the trap itself. Sticks and poles used to construct the set or to secure the trap are **not** considered part of the trap.

Do my traps need to be marked or identified in any way?

Each trap you set must be clearly labeled with your full name and address.

Note: The recommended method for labeling traps is to attach to each trap chain with a piece

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of wire a small metal tag preprinted with your name and address.

When trapping beaver (or other animals) under the ice, am I required to display my name and address above the ice on the pole to which my trap is attached?

The law only requires that you label each trap with your name and address. However, most trappers label both their trap and the pole to which their trap is fastened. This eliminates the need for a warden to chop out or otherwise disturb the set in order to identify the trapper. (It is a Department policy that if the trapper's name and address are displayed on the trap pole above the ice, the warden will not chop out the set to check the trap for a label.)

I trap with a partner, and we use each other's traps. Do the traps need to have both names on them?

The purpose of the trap labeling law is to make sure that the trapper can be located if there's a problem. Therefore, if two people are trapping together, it is not necessary to have the name and address of both trappers on each trap.

How often do I need to tend (visit or check) my traps?

That depends on where you trap and what types of traps you use. Under ice drowning sets for beaver and muskrat have no specific tending requirements. All other traps must be tended, as follows:

In organized towns

- killer-type traps must be tended at least once every three days, and
- all other traps must be tended each day.

In unorganized towns

- killer-type traps or drowning sets must be tended at least once every five days, and
- all other traps must be tended each day (including all foothold traps placed in the water at non-drowning sets).

Am I allowed to have someone else tend my traps for me?

If you are unable to tend your traps, you are allowed to give permission to another **licensed trapper** to tend your traps for you.

Am I allowed to carry a firearm while tending my traps?

Any licensed trapper is allowed to carry a firearm at any time while tending traps (including nights and Sundays) for the sole purpose of dispatching trapped animals. (**Note:** If you have a hunting license, you are also allowed to use this firearm for legal hunting purposes.) Any person prohibited from possessing a firearm under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, Section 393 is prohibited from carrying a firearm during the open trapping season for the purpose of dispatching animals unless they have obtained a valid permit to carry a firearm.

Am I allowed to hunt for furbearing animals with my firearm?

You may use a firearm or bow and arrow to hunt for bobcat, coyote, fox, opossum, raccoon, red squirrel and skunk during the open hunting season on these animals. You are not allowed to hunt for beaver, fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, or weasel at any time.

What do I do when I catch an animal in one of my traps?

Any animal you find in one of your traps **must** be removed. If the animal is alive, it may either be released or humanely dispatched. You are not allowed to keep a trapped animal alive unless you also have a license to possess captive wildlife. (Contact the Department for more information about captive wildlife.) See the Trapper Information handbook for information on what to do and who to contact if you catch a lynx or bald eagle.

What if I catch an animal that I'm not allowed to keep?

If you catch an animal at a time when you are not allowed to trap for that species, you must immediately release the animal alive. If the animal is found dead in the trap, you must report the incident to a game warden as soon as possible and turn the animal over to the Department.

What are the details about the early fox and coyote trapping season and the early muskrat trapping season?

During the seasons explained below, there are rules, in addition to the general trapping rules, which you **must** follow. Failure to follow these rules could result in the loss of your trapping license.

Early Fox and Coyote Trapping Season

Opens Sunday, October 20, 2013 and closes Saturday, November 2, 2013

- You **must** set all traps at or below ground level.
- You are **not** allowed to use killer-type traps.
- You are **not** allowed to set traps in the water.
- You are **not** allowed to use any exposed bait or visible attractor.
- You are allowed to keep any incidental opossum, raccoon or skunk which you catch in your fox and coyote traps. Any other furbearing animal caught incidentally in your fox and coyote traps must be immediately released alive, except lynx (as described above), or, if found dead, must be left there, in the trap, and be reported to a game warden as soon as possible.

Early Muskrat Trapping Season
Wildlife Management Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 only. Opens Sunday, October 27, 2013 and closes Saturday, November 2, 2013.

- You **must** set all traps at or below ground or water level. (**Note:** For enforcement purposes,

traps will be considered set "at or below ground or water level" when set on objects which muskrats frequently visit, such as floating logs, logs extending from the water onto the bank and tree stumps located in or near the water.)

- The **only** traps you are allowed to use are foothold traps not larger than size number 11/2, killer-type traps with a jaw spread of not more than 5 inches and colony traps (colony trap restrictions explained on page 40).
- You are **not** allowed to use any exposed bait or visible attractor.
- You are allowed to keep any incidental mink or raccoon which you catch in your muskrat traps. Any other furbearing animal caught incidentally in your muskrat traps must be immediately released alive, or, if found dead, must be left there in the trap and be reported to a game warden as soon as possible.

Do the furbearing animals which I take by trapping or hunting need to be tagged?

The skins of all beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, fox, marten, mink and otter **must** be tagged within 10 days after the end of the season on each species. There is a 25 cent tagging fee for each skin. (**Note:** The skins of all bobcats **taken by hunting** must be tagged within 72 hours from the time they were taken.) Tags must be attached to the skins of these furbearing animals before you are allowed to sell them, give them away, send them anywhere or take them anywhere. Skins of other furbearing animals (muskrat, opossum, raccoon, red squirrel, skunk and weasel) **do not** need to be tagged.

If the beaver trapping season closes at different times in different districts, do some beaver skins have to be tagged sooner than others?

All beaver must be tagged within 10 days of the final closing date on beaver. If beaver are allowed to be trapped in some districts until April 30th, all beaver skins (regardless of where they were taken) must be tagged by May 10th.

What are the special tagging requirements for marten and fisher?

When you obtain your trapping license you will be given 25 temporary marten tags and 10 fisher tags. One of these tags, signed and dated, must be immediately attached to each marten and fisher at the time you remove the animal from the capture site. This temporary tag must match the number indicated on the trapper's license. This allows you to keep the marten until you are able to have it officially tagged by the Department. Trappers who are not required by law to have a trapping license (residents under 10 years of age and residents trapping on their own land) may use, in lieu of the official temporary tag, a substitute tag (string tag) on which the name and address of the individual has been clearly written in ink.

What if I bring the skins of furbearing animals into Maine from another state or province?

The skins of furbearing animals taken in another state or province must be tagged in that state or province before being brought into Maine. If that state or province has no tagging requirements, you must have the skins tagged in this State. (The tagging of imported fur applies only to those eight species for which Maine requires tagging.) **Note:** Skins imported by taxidermists solely for taxidermy purposes do not require tagging.

Am I allowed to have a skin tagged before removing it from the carcass?

Yes, you may have a skin tagged while it's still attached to the carcass, but you may find it more difficult to properly prepare the skin if it has already been tagged.

What about tagging frozen skins?

If a skin will be frozen at the time it is presented for tagging (even if it hasn't been removed from the carcass), you should insert a popsicle stick, tongue depressor, or similar object from the mouth hole through one of the eye holes before you freeze it. Removal of the stick at the time of tagging allows the tag to be inserted in the skin without thawing it out. Tagging agents may refuse to tag frozen skins which have not been prepared in this manner.

Where do I get my furs tagged?

Except for bobcat and otter, you can get your furs tagged at one of the many fur tagging stations which are located throughout the state. You can find out the location of a fur tagging station in your area by calling the nearest Regional Headquarters. (Numbers are listed on page 2.) In addition to fur tagging stations, furs may be tagged at any regional office of the Department and, through prior arrangement, by any Department game warden or wildlife biologist. Bobcat and otter must be tagged by Department personnel.

What if I want to take or ship my furs out of the State?

If your furs have been properly tagged, you are allowed by Maine law to take or ship your furs out of the State, but Federal Law requires an export permit for black bear, bobcat, otter and ermine (weasel) before these animals may be transported outside the United States. For information and permit applications, please contact:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of Management Authority
4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 420C
Arlington, VA 22203
(703) 358-2104

LYNX PROTECTION ZONE & TRAP RESTRICTIONS

Canada lynx are a federally listed Threatened Species. There is no open season for the trapping or hunting of lynx in Maine. Fish and Wildlife biologists have confirmed the presence of reproducing lynx in northern Maine. To protect the lynx, and to help ME trappers avoid accidentally taking lynx, Fish and Wildlife worked with the ME Trappers Association to delineate a lynx protection zone in the northern and Maine area where special regulations are in effect.

Restrictions Within the "Lynx Protection Zone"

Killer-type (body-gripping) traps

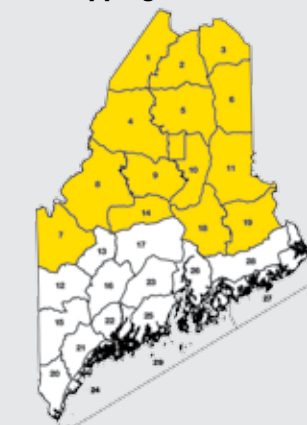
Killer-type traps may be used to trap for all legal species of furbearing animal, but the size of the traps (jaw spread), and the Wildlife Management District, determines where you are allowed to set them:

- Killer-type traps with a jaw spread of 5 inches or less are the only killer type traps which you are allowed to set at ground or snow level, except in WMDs 1 through 11, 14, 18, and 19. (They may also be set above ground level or under water.)
- In WMDs 1 through 11, 14, 18 and 19, all killer-type traps must be set completely under water or at least 4 feet above the ground or snow level and 4 feet away from any bank, in an area that is free of objects greater than 4 inches in diameter or 12.6 inches in circumference within 4 feet of the trap, and is free of trees or slanted poles between the height of the trap and the ground, except that killer-type traps with an inside jaw spread of 5 inches or less can also be set:
 - » partially covered by water at all times, or
 - » under overhanging stream banks, or
 - » in blind sets that use no bait, lure, or visible attractors (animal droppings or urine are allowed)

Note: Those traps that are required to be set on poles made from a natural section of a tree, that have no sawed or planed sections, and that are 4 inches or less in diameter 4 feet above the ground or snow and set at an angle of at least 45 degrees from the ground the entire distance to the trap.

- In WMDs 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 20-29 killer-type traps with a jaw spread from 5 to 8 inches may be used only if they are set completely underwater or at least 4 feet above the ground or snow.

Canada Lynx Protection Zone for Trapping Restrictions



Wildlife Management Unit Boundary
Lynx Protection Zone

- Killer-type traps with a jaw spread greater than 8 inches may be used only during the beaver trapping season and must be set completely underwater.

Foothold traps

Ordinary foothold traps may be used to trap for all legal species of furbearing animal, except that;

- in WMDs 1-6 and 8-11, no foothold trap (also known as a leghold trap) may be used that has an inside jaw spread of more than 5½ inches, except that a foothold trap with an inside jaw spread of more than 5½ inches may be used if it is set so as to be fully or partially covered by water at all times. Inside jaw spread is the distance, with the trap in the set position, from the inside center of one jaw (at the dog) to the inside center of the opposite jaw when measured directly across the center of the pan and perpendicular to the base plate. Every foothold trap used in these WMDs that is not set so as to be fully or partially covered by water at all times must be equipped with at least one chain swivel.

What do I do if I catch a lynx?

If you catch a lynx you must report to a game warden or biologist of the Department as soon as possible and **prior to removing the animal from the trap**, unless a Department official cannot be reached in time to prevent injury to the lynx. Any lynx released under this provision must be reported to the Department within 24 hours from this time it was discovered. If you catch a lynx call the **lynx hotline (207) 592-4734** or your local game warden.

There is an open season on trapping bear from September 1 through October 31 annually. You are allowed to take one bear by trapping and one bear by hunting each year. See page 30 for Bear Hunting Regulations. You must obtain a trapping license and a bear trapping permit to take a bear by trapping.

If you trap for black bear you are required to follow the same general rules that apply to the labeling of traps, the tending of traps and the need to obtain landowner permission. If you trap a bear, you are required to follow the same transportation and registration rules as apply to bear which have been taken by hunting (see page 32). In addition, you are required to follow other rules which apply specifically to bear trapping, as follows:

- You are **not** allowed to have more than one trap set for bear at any time.
- The **only** trap you are allowed to use when trapping for bear is a cable trap (foot snare), and cage type live trap.
- When using a **cable trap**, the trap **must** have a closing diameter of not less than 2½ inches.
- Each cable trap must be set at or below ground level in such a manner as to catch the animal only by the foot or leg.
- All bear traps **must** be tended at least once each day.
- You are **not** allowed to catch a bear in a trap and allow another person to kill or register the bear.

FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROGRAM

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson (PR) Act established a "User Pay/User Benefit" philosophy for funding State wildlife restoration and conservation efforts directed towards America's wildlife resources. These funds have played a vital role in the management of Maine's wildlife since they were first used in 1939 to enhance the Department's wildlife management capabilities. Revenues are collected from excise taxes on firearms, ammunition, pistols, revolvers, bows and arrows and deposited in the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Fund.

These funds support a wide array of projects in Maine which include: wildlife population assessments, long-range species management planning, development of management recommendations, implementation of management programs, acquisition and management of wildlife habitat, and hunter education.

- You are **not** allowed to continue to trap for bear after you have already killed or registered one in a trap.
- Bears caught in traps must be killed or released and not moved away from the catch site. A bear caught in a trap may not be used in conjunction with a hunt or to train a dog for bear hunting.
- The same rules apply to hunting and trapping for bear with the use of bait. (See page 30 for rules about the use of bear baits.)
- A line of demarcation of at least 500 yards shall be established at sites permitted or licensed for the disposal of solid waste. A person may not trap within the demarcation area (except that an agent of the commissioner is exempt for the purpose of live trapping of nuisance bear).



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MAINE'S BLACK BEAR



Maine's black bear, an iconic symbol of Maine's forests, is one of the state's wildlife success stories. Once relegated to no more than a nuisance, the black bear has risen in stature to one of Maine's prized animals. Today, the expansive forest of northern, eastern, and western Maine supports one of the largest black bear populations in the United States.

Maine's bear population is valued not only by hunters, but others who enjoy watching wildlife and enjoy Maine's wildlife diversity. On the other hand, conflicts with people and bears do occur and if bears become too abundant, that is not good for people or the bears. IFW strives to balance these needs and makes management decisions based upon science gathered from monitoring Maine's bear population, bear harvest and conflicts.

Maine's black bear population is closely monitored by Department biologists through one of the most extensive, longest running biological studies in the U.S. The study began in 1975, and continues today. Over the last 38 years, Department biologists have captured and tracked more than 3,000 bears to determine the health and condition of Maine's bears and estimate how many cubs are born each year.

Since 2004, Maine's bear population has increased and is estimated at more than 30,000 animals. Hunting is the Department's primary tool for managing this thriving bear population. To control Maine's bear population, a variety of traditional hunting methods are offered to hunters in Maine including hounding, trapping, baiting and still-hunting/stalking.

More than 90 percent of the bear kill each year is by baiting, hounding and trapping; still-hunting/stalking accounts for less than 10% of the harvest. However, even with ample opportunity, success rates remain in favor of the bear, where on average 26% of hunters using bait and hounds and 20% using traps actually harvest a black bear. Hunters who use still hunting or stalking techniques to harvest black bears have the lowest success rates (<3%), due in a large part to Maine's dense forests.

Since 2005, the number of bears harvested each year has been below objectives leading to an increase in the bear population. Maine's bear population has grown from 23,000 black bears in 2004 to more than 30,000 black bears in 2010. Since bears are more common where human densities are lowest, the number of conflicts between humans and black bears in Maine is lower than other northeastern states and averages about 500 complaints each year. However, if Maine's bear population continues to grow, bears will move into areas with higher human densities and conflicts will rise.

Maine's black bears are highly valued by outdoor enthusiasts and the general public. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife understands a healthy, well-managed bear population provides opportunities for everyone to enjoy Maine's black bears. IFW biologists set management goals with public input through the Department's strategic planning process. Hunters in Maine are provided a variety of traditional hunting methods to meet these goals and ensure Maine's bear population continues to thrive without increasing conflicts in backyards and neighborhoods.



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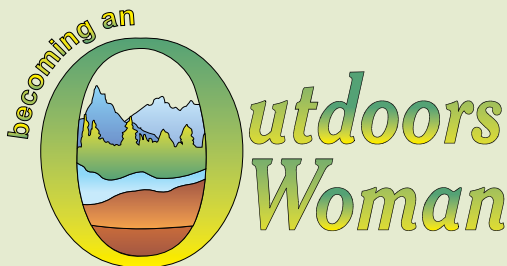
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2013-14 LEGAL HUNTING HOURS

DAY	SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC		JAN		FEB		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG	
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
1	5:28	7:42	6:03	6:45	6:44	5:53	6:23	4:26	6:43	4:35	6:25	5:14	5:43	5:53	5:46	7:33	4:55	8:10	4:22	8:44	4:23	8:55	4:51	8:31
2	5:29	7:40	6:05	6:43	6:45	5:52	6:24	4:25	6:43	4:36	6:23	5:15	5:41	5:54	5:44	7:34	4:54	8:12	4:22	8:45	4:24	8:55	4:52	8:30
3	5:30	7:38	6:06	6:42	5:46	4:51	6:25	4:25	6:43	4:37	6:22	5:16	5:39	5:55	5:42	7:35	4:52	8:13	4:21	8:46	4:24	8:54	4:53	8:29
4	5:31	7:36	6:07	6:40	5:48	4:49	6:26	4:25	6:43	4:38	6:21	5:18	5:38	5:57	5:41	7:37	4:51	8:14	4:21	8:46	4:25	8:54	4:54	8:27
5	5:32	7:34	6:08	6:38	5:49	4:48	6:27	4:25	6:43	4:39	6:20	5:19	5:36	5:58	5:39	7:38	4:49	8:15	4:21	8:47	4:26	8:54	4:56	8:26
6	5:34	7:32	6:10	6:36	5:50	4:47	6:28	4:24	6:42	4:40	6:18	5:21	5:34	5:59	5:37	7:39	4:48	8:16	4:20	8:48	4:26	8:53	4:57	8:25
7	5:35	7:31	6:11	6:34	5:52	4:45	6:29	4:24	6:42	4:41	6:17	5:22	5:32	6:01	5:35	7:40	4:47	8:18	4:20	8:49	4:27	8:53	4:58	8:23
8	5:36	7:29	6:12	6:32	5:53	4:44	6:30	4:24	6:42	4:42	6:16	5:24	5:30	6:02	5:33	7:42	4:45	8:19	4:20	8:49	4:28	8:53	4:59	8:22
9	5:37	7:27	6:13	6:31	5:54	4:43	6:31	4:24	6:42	4:43	6:14	5:25	6:29	7:03	5:31	7:43	4:44	8:20	4:19	8:50	4:28	8:52	5:00	8:20
10	5:38	7:25	6:15	6:29	5:56	4:42	6:32	4:24	6:41	4:44	6:13	5:26	6:27	7:05	5:30	7:44	4:43	8:21	4:19	8:50	4:29	8:52	5:01	8:19
11	5:39	7:23	6:16	6:27	5:57	4:41	6:33	4:24	6:41	4:45	6:12	5:28	6:25	7:06	5:28	7:45	4:41	8:22	4:19	8:51	4:30	8:51	5:03	8:17
12	5:41	7:21	6:17	6:25	5:59	4:40	6:34	4:24	6:41	4:47	6:10	5:29	6:23	7:07	5:26	7:47	4:40	8:24	4:19	8:52	4:31	8:50	5:04	8:16
13	5:42	7:19	6:18	6:24	6:00	4:39	6:34	4:24	6:40	4:48	6:09	5:31	6:21	7:09	5:24	7:48	4:39	8:25	4:19	8:52	4:32	8:50	5:05	8:14
14	5:43	7:17	6:20	6:22	6:01	4:38	6:35	4:25	6:40	4:49	6:07	5:32	6:20	7:10	5:23	7:49	4:38	8:26	4:19	8:52	4:33	8:49	5:06	8:13
15	5:44	7:16	6:21	6:20	6:03	4:37	6:36	4:25	6:39	4:50	6:06	5:33	6:18	7:11	5:21	7:50	4:37	8:27	4:19	8:53	4:33	8:48	5:07	8:11
16	5:45	7:14	6:22	6:18	6:04	4:36	6:37	4:25	6:39	4:52	6:04	5:35	6:16	7:12	5:19	7:52	4:36	8:28	4:19	8:53	4:34	8:48	5:08	8:10
17	5:47	7:12	6:24	6:17	6:05	4:35	6:37	4:25	6:38	4:53	6:03	5:36	6:14	7:14	5:17	7:53	4:35	8:29	4:19	8:54	4:35	8:47	5:10	8:08
18	5:48	7:10	6:25	6:15	6:07	4:34	6:38	4:26	6:37	4:54	6:01	5:38	6:12	7:15	5:16	7:54	4:34	8:30	4:19	8:54	4:36	8:46	5:11	8:06
19	5:49	7:08	6:26	6:13	6:08	4:33	6:39	4:26	6:37	4:56	6:00	5:39	6:10	7:16	5:14	7:55	4:33	8:31	4:19	8:54	4:37	8:45	5:12	8:05
20	5:50	7:06	6:27	6:12	6:09	4:32	6:39	4:27	6:36	4:57	5:58	5:40	6:08	7:18	5:12	7:57	4:32	8:32	4:19	8:55	4:38	8:44	5:13	8:03
21	5:51	7:04	6:29	6:10	6:11	4:31	6:40	4:27	6:35	4:58	5:56	5:42	6:07	7:19	5:11	7:58	4:31	8:34	4:19	8:55	4:39	8:43	5:14	8:01
22	5:52	7:02	6:30	6:08	6:12	4:31	6:40	4:28	6:34	5:00	5:55	5:43	6:05	7:20	5:09	7:59	4:30	8:35	4:19	8:55	4:40	8:42	5:16	8:00
23	5:54	7:00	6:31	6:07	6:13	4:30	6:41	4:28	6:34	5:01	5:53	5:45	6:03	7:21	5:07	8:00	4:29	8:36	4:20	8:55	4:41	8:41	5:17	7:58
24	5:55	6:58	6:33	6:05	6:14	4:29	6:41	4:29	6:33	5:02	5:51	5:46	6:01	7:23	5:06	8:02	4:28	8:37	4:20	8:55	4:42	8:40	5:18	7:56
25	5:56	6:57	6:34	6:04	6:16	4:29	6:41	4:29	6:32	5:04	5:50	5:47	5:59	7:24	5:04	8:03	4:27	8:38	4:20	8:55	4:43	8:39	5:19	7:55
26	5:57	6:55	6:35	6:02	6:17	4:28	6:42	4:30	6:31	5:05	5:48	5:49	5:57	7:25	5:03	8:04	4:26	8:39	4:21	8:55	4:44	8:38	5:20	7:53
27	5:58	6:53	6:37	6:01	6:18	4:27	6:42	4:31	6:30	5:06	5:46	5:50	5:55	7:26	5:01	8:05	4:26	8:40	4:21	8:55	4:45	8:37	5:21	7:51
28	6:00	6:51	6:38	5:59	6:19	4:27	6:42	4:32	6:29	5:08	5:45	5:51	5:53	7:28	5:00	8:07	4:25	8:40	4:22	8:55	4:47	8:36	5:23	7:49
29	6:01	6:49	6:39	5:58	6:20	4:26	6:42	4:32	6:28	5:09			5:52	7:29	4:58	8:08	4:24	8:41	4:22	8:55	4:48	8:35	5:24	7:47
30	6:02	6:47	6:41	5:56	6:22	4:26	6:43	4:33	6:27	5:11			5:50	7:30	4:56	8:09	4:24	8:42	4:23	8:55	4:49	8:34	5:25	7:46
31			6:42	5:55			6:43	4:34	6:26	5:12			5:48	7:31			4:23	8:43			4:50	8:32	5:26	7:44

The above time chart is **NOT** the sunrise and sunset time table and has already been adjusted to display the actual legal hunting hours.
Exceptions: Raccoon, Coyote, and Migratory Bird Hunting (see separate legal hunting hours for these species).



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